The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4770. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

The British Government and the Alabama Claims.

Willingness to Submit Them to Arbitration.

The Subject Referred to the Decision of the United States.

The French Abandon the Expedition Against Corea.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8—Noon.

The *Times* of this morning says, upon good authority that Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to ascertain whether the United States Government will submit the *Alabama* claims to arbitration, provided certain points for arbitration are agreed upon previously.

The Reform Demonstration.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8—Noon.

The *Daily News* of this morning, in a leading article, denounces the project for a reform demonstration by the presentation of mass petitions.

GERMANY.

The Parliamentary Elections.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The election for members of the new German Parliament has been ordered to take place on the 12th of February next.

FRANCE.

The French Abandoning the Corean Expedition.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Reports from Hong Kong state that the French fleet in the Corea is about to leave those waters for the Winter, without being able to obtain adequate redress from Cochin China.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8—morning.

United States bonds five-twenties of 1862 are offered this morning at 72¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8—Noon.

Consols are steady this morning at a slight advance. They are quoted at 91 for money. American securities are quoted as follows: U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central Shares, 81¼.

EVENING REPORT.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8—Evening.

Consols closed firm at 91⅛ for money.

American securities are weaker, closing as follows:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Illinois Central Shares	81¼
Erie Railway Shares	45¾

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 8—Noon.

The Cotton market opens quiet, with prospective sales for to-day of 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15d.

Manchester Cotton Market.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Manufacturing interests are dull; orders limited. Middling Uplands, 15d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 8—Evening.

Breadstuffs remain quiet. Corn is quoted at from 42s.@42s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore at this Port.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th ultimo, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The London Trades Union had formally adopted the suggestion of Mr. BRIGHT, and resolved to place their organization at the disposal of the Reformers.

The Vice-President of the Board of Trade had gone to Paris to assist in the negotiation of a Fisheries Convention between France and England.

The entire division of the Foot-Guards is to be forthwith armed with the new Snider breech-loaders.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company (Galway Line) is called for Jan. 24, to consider the accounts of the winding-up of the concern, and the manner in which the Company's property has been disposed of.

The *Moniteur* of Dec. 24 says: "The American Press brings us some very incomplete extracts from the diplomatic correspondence which has just been submitted to Congress. It gives a dispatch, dated Nov. 23, from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. BIGELOW. The French Government has no knowledge of this document. The United States papers confirm, it may be added, the good understanding which exists between the Federal Government and that of the Emperor."

Counsels arrived from all parts in favor of moderation being shown by the Pope toward Italy. The Pope has declared that he will not abandon Rome.

The Federal Assembly at Switzerland had voted a loan of 12,000,000 francs for furnishing the Federal army with breech-loaders.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of the 22d says: "The obstinacy of the polemic in which the public Press is at present engaged, respecting the Austro-Russian relations, originates in party intrigues, the instigators of which, by endeavoring to induce a belief in the existence of unfriendly relations between the two Powers, hope by those very means to render those relations unfriendly. There is no ground whatever for the supposition that the present good understanding between the Russian and Austrian Cabinets, which it is the earnest wish of both to foster, has been in any way disturbed."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Reception of Gen. Dix at the French Court—Cordiality of the Emperor—The French Press on the New Minister—Mr. Seward's Dispatch and the Moniteur's Denial—An Explanation of the Matter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1866.

The reception of Gen. DIX on Sunday last at the Tuileries was surrounded by circumstances which must have made the event peculiarly gratifying to the General, as it certainly did to all the General's countrymen. It was the first time, if I recollect right, that the Emperor sent a court-carriage for the American Minister; it was certainly the first time that he sent a State carriage, four horses and outriders. The manner of reception is said, also, to have been most cordial. Four or five new representatives of other Governments were presented the same day, but the American Minister was called first, and thus gained precedence on official occasions over those who followed. In the official report of the presentations in the *Moniteur*, the speech of the Emperor in reply to Gen. DIX alone is given, and yet the new Ambassador of Turkey—and an Ambassador holds a higher rank than a Minister—was also presented.

The French Press admire and applaud Gen. DIX's speech, as they ought to do, for it is admirable and exactly suited to the occasion. When no good can be done by going into particulars, and there is a real desire to preserve the peace between the two countries, it is best to glide over disagreeable things and to cling only to pleasant ones. The General did this most happily, and is entitled to everyone's thanks for doing so. The Press is making of this presentation, of the circumstances attending it, of the speeches delivered on the occasion and of the person of Gen. DIX, an event of the first importance, and, altogether, the new Minister starts out under auspices such as have attended the advent of no other American representative at this Court for a long time. Circumstances have done much to give this special prominence to the event, but the character and antecedents of the new Minister, and the interesting biographies the French papers have published of him, have done more.

The *France* applauds without restriction the speeches of the new Minister and the Emperor. It says that all the questions of trouble between the two countries—the Southern rebellion and Mexico—being now removed by the spontaneous action of the French Government, and the two countries being equally desirous of peace, it was fitting that such speeches should be made. (I should tell you that of all the advocates of the Southern rebellion and the Mexican Expedition, none have avowed their defeat on these two questions as manfully and as squarely as the *France*.)

The *Débats* is delighted to know, like the rest, that there is no longer any occasion for trouble between the two countries, but it thinks it curious, all the same, that no allusion was made to the subjects which are the excitement of the moment, as well for the speakers as for other people. The *Débats*, I may mention in passing, has also expressed its indignation, with a certain violence of language, against Mr. SEWARD's dispatch of the 23d of November.

The *Patrie*, which I have no need to repeat to you is never satisfied with anything that comes from the United States, calls the speeches on this occasion remarkable, and as calculated in the main to satisfy public opinion on the state of the relations between the two countries. But the ill-humor of the *Patrie* manifests itself where it speaks of Gen. DIX's speech as being "full of generalities, and of those maxims of elastic philosophy which American politicians are so fond of." "The Emperor," the *Patrie* continues, "responded with a rare elevation and with a color of remarkable gravity," &c. Where the *Patrie* finds the "elevation" and the "remarkable gravity" in this short speech of the Emperor is more than we can see; but then the *Patrie* has an imperialist kaleidoscope more sensitive than other people's, and it catches colors and shades in imperialist speeches and movements which we miss entirely.

The Liberal journals are all pleased with the proceedings on this occasion. They are full of flattering expressions for Gen. DIX, and delighted that he, unlike his predecessors, is not to be worried with the Mexican question. In other words they are glad that affair is finished, and hope to hear no more of it from any source.

But this is not all of the excitement of the moment. On the same day the *Moniteur* published the speeches and the proceedings at the reception of Gen. DIX by the Emperor, it published an official denial of the French Government ever having received the famous telegraphic dispatch of Mr. SEWARD of Nov. 23, ordering the French out of Mexico. You may imagine what a *coup de theatre* this announcement proved to the French public! This dispatch, of which the contents were already pretty well known, arrived here in the American papers five or six days ago, was published in the Paris papers at once, and produced a general indignation among the French public. The French Government was criticised for allowing such a document to pass without a rejoinder as savage as the document which produced it, but the public anxiety about it was appeased by reports which got into circulation to the effect on the one hand, that the Government had refused to receive the document, and on the other, that it had received it, but under protest. You can easily imagine the excitement that would be produced by such a dispatch thus suddenly and unexpectedly launched into the heart of a proud military nation.

All the papers this morning occupy themselves over this formal and enigmatical announcement of the *Moniteur*. The Government papers of course rejoice, and crow, and make themselves boisterous at the denial, and especially at what they call the discomfiture of the Opposition Press. But the Opposition Press, which probably know more about it than their antagonists think, put in an interrogation point and ask embarrassing questions. We shall see by to-morrow how the discussion is to end.

But what is the explanation of this important announcement? On what ground does the *Moniteur* deny that the French Government ever received Mr. SEWARD's famous twenty-third of November dispatch? I imagine that I can explain it. Mr. BIGELOW probably *read* the dispatch to M. DE MOUSTIER, but did not *leave* a copy; therefore the dispatch was never "received." Is the case clear? The dispatch did not tell Mr. BIGELOW to deliver it; therefore he didn't. He only read it. But to make the case a little worse for M. DE MOUSTIER's side of the question, it is said that Mr. BIGELOW, before he had made Mr. SEWARD's dispatch out word for word, for it was in cipher, sent to the Foreign Office a *résumé* of the document, and this was certainly "received."

Nevertheless we cannot blame the French Government for the adoption of this dodge. The official dispatch of the 23d of November was only read to M. DE MOUSTIER, and need not therefore appear among the published diplomatic correspondence of the year. So that the *Moniteur's* explanation will remain uncontradicted, and Mr. SEWARD's dispatch will remain forever for the French people an "unreceived" document. Thus all is well that ends well.

A ceremony which brings up many historical souvenirs took place a few days since at the Sorbonne. The Sorbonne, the leading college of Paris, was founded by the famous Cardinal RICHELIEU, and the Cardinal's body, at his death in 1642, was deposited in a handsome sarcophagus in the chapel of the college. But in 1793, during the reign of terror, when even the bones of the dead excited suspicions in the feverish brains of the Revolutionary Tribunal, the famous Minister of LOUIS XIII., "*le roi du roi*," was taken from the tomb and destroyed, all but the head. By some means the latter was secured by a royalist, and hidden away from the vandal hands of the terrorists; and now it has found its way back again, perfectly authentic and undisputed, to its old resting place. But while in the hands of the gentleman who first secured it a mutilation was practiced, in order the better to conceal it from search. The head was sawed in two vertically and the face only saved. It is this face alone which has just been redeposited in the tomb, and this is all that remains of the body of the great Cardinal. But the body was well embalmed and the dried skin of the face still preserves—so it is said by the few who were permitted to see it—an easily-recognized resemblance to the well-known features of the deceased. It is just 224 years to a day since the Cardinal's body was first deposited in the Sorbonne, for he died in December, 1642. The face was presented to the Sorbonne Saturday last by M. DURUY, Minister of Public Instruction, and was received by the Archbishop of Paris. The proceedings were attended by a certain degree of solemnity, the inside and the outside of the chapel and the college were crowded, and in the audience might have been remarked the Duke of Richelieu—the direct descendant and present head of the family founded by the famous Cardinal—M. BERRYER, M. CAMILLE DOUCET, and other notabilities.

I must finish with a *mot* of Mrs. BIGELOW, which is excellent and must have created a hearty laugh. At the audience of adieu the Empress expressed great regret at her departure from Paris, to which Mrs. BIGELOW quickly replied: "Oh, your Majesty may be sure that I did not send in *my* resignation!"

MALAKOFF.

FRANCE.

Reception of Gen. Dix at the French Court.

From the Moniteur, Dec. 24.

Mr. JOHN BIGELOW and Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX had the honor of being received yesterday by the Emperor in public audience. Mr. JOHN BIGELOW handed to His Majesty the letters which terminated the mission which he had fulfilled as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. Maj.-Gen. DIX afterward remitted to His Majesty the letters which accredited him to the Emperor in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America. Maj.-Gen. DIX addressed the following speech to His Majesty:

SPEECH OF GEN. DIX.

SIRE: In presenting my letters of credence from the President of the United States I am charged by him to express his best wishes for Your Majesty, and for the prosperity of the French Empire, as well as his sincere desire that the good understanding now subsisting between the two countries may be perpetual. It has always been since the establishment of their Government the aim of the United States to cultivate friendly relations with all nations. There are especial reasons for their desiring to maintain the most friendly relations with France. They can never forget that it afforded to them the most opportune and the most efficacious aid by acknowledging their independent and equal rank among the other nations of the earth. The two countries—France during Your Majesty's reign, and the United States in the corresponding period—have made extraordinary progress in the industrial arts and in the application of science to practical uses. Each on its side occupying an eminent position at the head of the civilization of two vast continents, the influence of their sympathetic movements, by giving expansion to ideas and by imprinting progress upon material interests so important to the well-being of nations, cannot fail to make itself powerfully felt, and with advantage far beyond their immediate action. I am certain that I do not express in any exaggerated words the sentiments of the Government and of the people of the United States, if I say that it is their sincere desire to see that union which attached them in the past to France, ripen in the future into a still more close and cordial friendship. I shall esteem myself the most fortunate of men, if, during the performance of my official duties toward your Majesty's Government, I am enabled to contribute in any degree to an object so intimately connected with the happiness of the two countries, and with the interests of humanity throughout the world.

The Emperor replied:

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR.

I thank you, General, for the sentiments which you have expressed in the name of the United States. The historic recollections which you have called up *are a certain guarantee that no misunderstanding will arise to disturb the friendly relations which have for so long subsisted between France and the American Union.* A loyal and sincere agreement will, I doubt not, tend to the profit of industry and commerce which daily astonish the world by their prodigies, and will insure the progress of civilization. Your presence among us cannot but contribute to this happy result by maintaining the relations to which I attach so much value.

The Mexican Expedition—The End of the Enterprise.

From the Siecle, Dec. 22.

We do not think that there is any need to enlarge on Mr. SEWARD's dispatch of the 23d November. The difference between the Cabinets of the Tuileries and Washington no longer exists. The complete evacuation of Mexico having to be an accomplished fact on the 1st of March, all apprehension of renewed misunderstanding disappears, and the more so if the last dispatches from Washington, published since Mr. SEWARD's letter, are to be believed, the French Government, far from raising any obstacle to the reëstablishment of the Mexican Republic, shows itself disposed to coöperate with the United States in the restoration of that form of Government. Before many months nothing will remain of the Mexican expedition *but a solemn warning for those who have the destinies of States in their hands.* Public opinion has never ceased to protest against this attempt to raise, at the price of so many sacrifices, a monarchy, *destined to fall miserably as soon as France withdraws the support of her finances and her soldiers*; that intervention in the interior affairs of the Mexican people has been considered as a derogation from the policy with regard to nationalities which France sustains in Europe. The Executive, however, could not resolve to renounce its enterprise. The force of things at present obliges it to do so. Public sentiment, of which we have so many times made ourselves the organ, was just and wise. *It is now to be regretted that attention was not paid to that manifestation the day after the taking of Puebla.*

Birth of a French Princess.

From Galignani, Dec. 21.

The Princess CLOTILDA was delivered yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, of a Princess, who received from its godmother, the Queen of Portugal, the Christian names of MARIE LETIZIA EUGENIE CATHARINE ADELAIDE. Mr. ROUHER, Minister of State; M. BAROCHE, Minister of Justice; M. VUITRY, presiding over the Council of State, and the Duke DE CAMBACERES, First Chamberlain of the Emperor, were present. The witnesses appointed by His Majesty, according to usage, as we have already mentioned, were Marshal DE MACMAHON and M. BONJEAN, Senator. The Ministers of Italy and Portugal represented King VICTOR EMMANUEL, father of the Princess CLOTILDA and the Queen of Portugal, her sister. They had both received intimation conformably with the usual ceremonial—by letters-missive at three in the morning—and they immediately repaired to the Palais-Royal. The certificate of birth was immediately drawn up and the infant Princess was christened by the almoner of the chapel of their Imperial Highnesses. The state of the Princess CLOTILDA, and of her daughter leaves nothing to be desired. In the course of the day the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince-Imperial called at the Palais-Royal; also the Princess MATHILDE.

Health of the Princess Charlotte.

"Letters from Miramar," says the *Memorial Diplomatique*, "state that the attacks of the Empress CHARLOTTE are becoming less and less frequent and of shorter duration, which circumstance is considered a manifest sign that the cure is progressing, and the more surely that it is gradual. The mildness of the weather has caused the postponement of the Empress' departure to Lachroma Island, where she had been ordered by her physicians to pass part of the Winter, should it become more severe."

ROME.

The Pope's Health—How the People Feel Towards Him.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ROME, Saturday, Dec. 16.

With an escort of Papal dragoons, and followed by several carriages, the Pope drove yesterday morning through the heart of the city to pay a visit to the old King of Bavaria. His Holiness looks in good case, tranquil of spirits, and full of health. In a few months he will complete the 75th year of his age and the 21st of his reign. So that, the Romans say, he cannot possibly have more than four years to live, for no Pope has completed a reign of 25 years. Pius IX., however, who is of a long-lived family, and who has still an elder brother alive, looks hale enough to break through the rule, and put himself, in that respect, on a par with St. Peter. Should he not, it may, perhaps, be because other causes than death will remove him from the seat he occupies. Such is, doubtless, the hope of the Romans, notwithstanding that the contrary desire has just been manifested in the speech of the King of Italy. I hear it said by some that the speech in question has produced an unpleasant effect in Rome, but I have not been able to trace it. On the contrary, I have hitherto only heard it approved as judicious. Letters from Florence say that the paragraph relating to the maintenance of the Pope at Rome was received, when read by the King, with a marked and chilling silence. It was not of a nature to elicit applause, as it might have done had it been some joyful announcement of gain or glory to Italy, but it is hard to believe that the majority of the Deputies and Senators do not acquiesce in the prudence and necessity that dictated the moderate and seemingly self-denying words. Whatever may be said in depreciation of the services rendered to Italy by the Emperor NAPOLEON, they are undeniably very great, and it were ungrateful now to requite them by augmenting the difficulties in which he already finds himself. Considerations of this kind, as well as those of common prudence, command self-denial on the part of Italy and her Government with respect to Rome, and should make patience easy to the Romans themselves. Here there are as yet no symptoms of a perilous haste to realize advantages which it may safely be left to time to gather in. I hear it said—and foreign visitors to Rome are apt to be led into the belief—that the Romans are contented, that they desire no change, and that, if Italian agitators and restless political emigrants would abstain from interference, the ancient city would long remain tranquil under its present Government. There are not a few persons here, beside priests, who hold this language, and it may, perhaps, be well founded, at least to such an extent as would render it comparatively easy to keep off any insurrectionary movement in Rome itself. After a time, if no prospect of an improved condition be held out, it is to be expected that Viterbo, and perhaps other places in the Papal Provinces, will endeavor to emancipate themselves. So strong is that impression that reports have already been current in Rome of disturbances at Viterbo, but these do not seem to have had any foundation. What might very likely excite insurrection in the scanty Provinces still under Pontifical rule would be the increase of brigandage. A Government that cannot protect its subjects can hardly expect to command their allegiance. We shall shortly see how things go in this respect. It is quite impossible here accurately to ascertain the distribution of the Papal troops. The official journals, which alone appear in Rome, give but scanty and occasional details on such matters, and during the last ten days there have been many changes of quarters, owing to the withdrawal of the French. But, whether the Pope's effective forces be fully 10,000, as some maintain, or barely 7,000, as I have heard asserted by Romans, it is certain that the garrisons they are now bound to supply to Rome, Civita Vecchia, Viterbo and some other places can leave but a very small number disposable to purge the rural districts of the outlaws that infest them.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Full Account of the Extraordinary Voyage of the Henrietta.

Story of Each Day from the Start to the Arrival.

Heavy Weather Encountered from First to Last.

Admirable Display of American Seamanship.

A Handsome Recognition of American Skill and Audacity.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1866.

The London *Times* this morning publishes the following special report of the ocean yacht race:

The ocean yacht race is ended. The *Henrietta* passed the Needles at 3:46 P. M. yesterday, winning the race and the amount of £18,000 stakes.

The *Fleetwing* arrived here at 1 A. M. to-day, the *Vesta* at 4 A. M.

The three yachts are now lying at anchor in this harbor (Cowes,) and crowds of people are visiting them and admiring their sharp lines and natty rig. The citizens of this town vie with each other in courtesies to the American yachtmen, and the hospitalities of the Royal Yacht Club have been tendered by the Secretary, Captain BROWN, Royal Navy.

The *Vesta* reports no special incident during her long voyage. The *Fleetwing* had rather a rough passage, and six of her seamen were unfortunately washed overboard from the cockpit.

Of the trip of the *Henrietta*, with which yacht my fortunes were linked during the race, I am able to give a more detailed account. The logs of the other boats will be sent to you for publication as soon as possible.

We left New-York City on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The excitement about the race which had been gradually increasing during the fortnight before the start seemed most intense when the day of departure arrived. All the vessels in the harbor and boats upon the river were gayly decked with flags. Numerous excursion steamers were chartered to escort the contestants to Sandy Hook. At the docks, where lay the tugs which were to convey the yachtmen on board their crafts, great crowds had collected and cheered heartily as the tugs steamed off. The day was clear, cool and bright, and the westerly wind was just what was desired. The yachts were anchored off Staten Island, and there the scene was even more animated than in the harbor; steamers full of cheering spectators sailed around the little vessels; the music from the band upon the *River Queen*, chartered by the New-York Yacht Club, was echoed by the band upon the excursion steamers; the United States revenue cutter fired a salute, the hills of Staten Island were dotted with observers and flags flew from every villa; a fleet of pilot-boats clustered off West Bank to accompany the yachts to sea; the forts which line the entrance to the harbor dipped their colors. As the New-York Yacht Club steamer passed the *Henrietta*, the distinguished officers and gentlemen on board gave three hearty cheers for "The only man who goes in his own boat." The enthusiasm was as remarked as the good wishes loudly expressed by every lip were hearty and sincere. It required an experienced eye to detect any important difference between the three yachts as they lay at anchor. All are of nearly the same build and same burden—the *Henrietta* registering 205 tons, the *Vesta* 201, and the *Fleetwing* 212, American measurement. The *Henrietta* and *Fleetwing* are keel boats. The *Vesta* has what is termed "a centre-board" or false keel, like the celebrated yacht *America*. Of course, the three yachts had been very carefully equipped, carrying spare sails and spars, wire rigging and extra tillers.

In the *Henrietta* sailed Mr. BENNETT, the owner; Messrs. JEROME, KNAPP and FISK, judges and guests; Capt. SAMUELS, Sailing Master LYONS, and a crew of twenty-four men, including Mr. JONES, first officer, Mr. CORILS, second mate, a carpenter, sailmaker and two stewards.

The *Fleetwing*, owned by Mr. GEORGE OSGOOD, was commanded by Capt. THOMAS, with a crew of twenty-two men; and Messrs. CENTRE and STAPLES, of the New-York Yacht Club, went in her as judges.

The *Vesta*, owned by Mr. PIERRE LORILLARD, carried Messrs. GEORGE LORILLARD and TAYLOR as judges, Capt. DAYTON and a crew of twenty-three, petty officers and judges.

Each of the yachts had previously won several closely contested matches, and only the popular prejudice against "centre board" vessels in rough weather gave the other boats an advantage over the *Vesta* in the heavy wagers staked upon the race.

At 11 o'clock the racing signal of the *Henrietta* was displayed, and the yachts were taken in tow by the tugs for the starting point off Sandy Hook, accompanied by innumerable steamers, propellers, yachts and pilot-boats, and, amid renewed cheering and excitement, they were hauled down through the Narrows and assigned their respective stations.

Precisely at 1 o'clock Mr. FEARING, the starter, gave the signal for the race to begin. In a moment the tugs were cast off and sails hoisted, the *Fleetwing* occupying the most northerly position; first fresh breeze and danced away before the wind, the *Vesta* following closely. The *Henrietta*, lying nearer the shore, had decidedly the worst of the start, but regained her position as she dropped away from the land. The tugs and steamers sailed in line after the yachts, and presented a most picturesque sight. The wreck of the *Scotland* was in full view, grimly reminding the yachtsmen of the dangers they were about to brave; the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" from the steamer recalled to the adventurers the friendship they were leaving. Then a cloud obscured the sun, the wind gradually rose, the yachts increased their speed, the good byes to each were faintly heard, the lightship off Sandy Hook was passed, the open sea was before us and the voyage had commenced in earnest. At 2:45 P. M. the "Nevesink Highlands" sunk out of sight. The yachts were then abeam of each other. The *Henrietta* having caught the ten-knot breeze, all canvas was set, and the *Vesta* sailed wing and wing. Daylight now rapidly faded and the sun disappeared in a glory of crimson and gold. The tug *Philip*, which had been chartered by Mr. LORILLARD to accompany the *Vesta* until nightfall, turned homeward with a farewell hurrah, and the crews of the yachts bade goodbye to the United States with answering cheers. Each captain now chose his own course, the *Fleetwing* keeping to the northward, the *Henrietta* holding the European steamer track, and the *Vesta* evidently making for the northern passage.

At six P.M., wind blowing steadily from the west north-west, we lost sight of the *Fleetwing* in the darkness; but the *Vesta* was still abreast, looking like a phantom in the dim starlight. The *Henrietta* now increased her speed, rocking over the waves as gently as a cradle, and at eight o'clock the *Vesta* had disappeared; we saw neither of our rivals again until they came to Cowes. Songs and stories in the cabin and heavy snow squalls on deck marked our first night at sea.

The next day was bright and cold; we carried all sail, making eleven knots an hour until noon, when the *Henrietta* was struck by a heavy snow squall, and the topsails had to be taken in. During the twenty-three hours we had made 235 knots by observation, and 237 by log, and found ourselves in lat. 40 70, and long. 68 52; the wind was northerly, and came in strong gusts; at ten minutes to four we passed the steamer *Cuba* and another steamer, to both of which we showed our racing signals, receiving prompt replies. Several sailing vessels were sighted, but they all kept away from us as soon as we showed our dark blue flag, as if believing the canard that the yachts were Fenian privateers. The weather grew more stormy towards night, and our little boat was at times half under water, but behaving most admirably. The mainsails were reefed before midnight, but as the weather moderated the reefs were shaken out, and both jibs set. Messrs. LIPUS and JONES, who headed the two watches into which the crew was divided, vied with each other in handling the yacht carefully, and through this storm, as throughout the entire voyage, the *Henrietta* had all the canvas she could safely carry, but not an inch more. Consequently her speed was steadily maintained, but nothing was strained and nothing carried away. At noon on the second nautical day, we scored two hundred and ten miles by observation and two hundred and thirty by log, the discrepancy being accounted for by a current which had drifted the yacht over twenty miles to the southwest. Clear, sunshiny weather during the day, and bright moonlight, with occasional snow-squalls at night, closed the record for the 13th of December.

The next morning the weather was cloudy and warm, and the sea had fallen; some of the guests enjoyed their *siesta* on deck; the servants unexpectedly appearing in white trousers, seemed like ghosts from the long departed Summer. Nothing was in sight upon the ocean except flocks of gulls and Mother Carey's chickens. At noon we had made two hundred and four miles. By a fine observation in the evening, the placid moon showed silvery upon a sea as smooth as the Thames. Reclining in the comfortable cabin, the Chateau Margaux and cigars within easy reach, the guests listened to the Captain's stories of haunted ships and suicides at sea, and dismal wrecks of the Southern Ocean. Towards midnight, however, the scene changed, and repeated squalls, with rain and hail, struck the tiny craft, and bowled her along at the rate of eleven, twelve and thirteen knots an hour. At sunrise the next morning a snow-storm began; the sea and sky seemed one, and both were a deep slate color; the men, half white with new snow, moved slowly at their work; the dark horizon was noticeably narrowed; as the snow drifted down the *Henrietta* passed through the water that foamed upon the deck; to leeward a spar from some wreck lifted itself to the view like a great skeleton finger indicative of ruin; all our surroundings were mournful and depressing. No observations could be taken but by dead reckoning. We had gained two hundred and twenty-five miles during the past twenty-four hours. As night fell the yachts sailed faster and faster, until as we looked over the side where the waves came cascading over the diminutive bulwarks we seemed to be fairly flying along. The sky cleared, but the wind freshened at sunset, and the light sails were hauled down and the mainsail reefed. The yacht quivered like a race horse overdriven, and the pumps, which were tested every hour, sounded dismally, but showed no leakage. Sea after sea boarded the staggering craft. A wave came bursting through the skylight into the cabin. All night long this heavy weather continued; but the yacht ran so easily before the free wind that everybody slept as quietly as if the *Henrietta* were the *Great Eastern*.

In the gray of the following morning, Sunday, Dec. 16, we passed a brig bound to Newfoundland, and her crew, who had evidently heard nothing of the yacht race, climbed up the rigging to stare at us as we dashed swiftly and silently by like the *Flying Dutchman*. We were now crossing the Grand Banks, and at noon we had sailed 246 miles for the day, and over one-third the distance to Cowes. The wind still remained northerly, and the yacht kept her course without variation. At 2 o'clock the Captain, officers and yachtmen assembled in the cabin for divine worship, while the winds whistled shrilly without, and the waves splashed across the deck lights overhead. The prayers for the day were repeated, and a chapter from the Bible and one of JAY's brief sermons were read. At 10 P. M. we were off the Grand Banks and off soundings, going at the rate of twelve knots an hour. Heavy seas still boarded the vessel, washing overboard one of the crew; the wind still held from the northward, and all hands were not too sensible to credit the Captain's superstitious stories and refrain from changing their attire, lest they should bring a change of wind. The night passed quietly, and the ship averaged eleven knots, in spite of the seas that constantly hammered her like marine Vulcans.

The next day found us in "the roaring forties," which we had been taught to dread the character of. The ocean had entirely changed; instead of dancing over short, chopping waves like those of the English Channel, we appeared to be passing between ranges of water hills. Running thus in the trough of the sea, there seemed to be no horizon. The water, glazed by the snow that fell almost constantly, had the consistency of oil; the sky was filled with dull, leaden clouds; but the barometer rose steadily; the wind, which had been rather doubtful during the morning, blew from the north once more. A fine observation gave us two hundred and eighty miles for the yacht's progress during the preceding twenty-four hours. In six days and fourteen hours we had sailed half way across the Atlantic. In the afternoon a beautiful rainbow brightened the horizon; but this "bow of promise" proved most deceitful, and brought us renewed hail and snow squalls instead of pleasant weather. During the night the wind shifted to west southwest. We "jibed" ship and hoisted the squaresail, but were forced to lower it again in a few hours, as the signs of dirty weather ominously increased. The effect of "jibing" we may explain to the uninitiated is to change the cant of a vessel from one side to the other. Naturally, then, the guests, who had gone to rest when the yacht had an inclination of forty-five degrees in one direction, suddenly awoke, cross and sullen, when they were rolled over in their berths by the careening of the yacht to forty-five degrees the other way. The weather was now exceedingly threatening. The mainsail was double-reefed for the first time and the vessel put in order for a storm. At noon we had run two hundred and fifty miles. The southwest wind freshened after noon, and at 4 P. M. it blew a regular gale. The mainsail was furled and three reefs taken in the foresail and the jibs taken in. Even with this small spread of canvas the yacht was driven nine miles an hour. On deck the rain and spray shut in the vessel like a watery curtain. Below the pitching and tossing rendered it impossible to sleep. A bucket of water was placed near the stove to extinguish the fire should necessity arise. The dead lights leaked unexpectedly and uncomfortably. Holes were bored in the stateroom floors to let out water should the skylight be broken in. The servants were dashed about the cabins as if shot from invincible catapults. The guests had enough to do to hold themselves inside their berths. Under these circumstances, which would have delighted "Mark Tapley," everybody became again good humored. Just at midnight the struggling yacht was struck by a tremendous sea, that burst over the quarter, struck full upon the foresail, and then fell heavily upon the deck, staving in the yacht's boat. Simultaneously the carpenter rushed wildly into the cabin, pale with alarm, and shouted, "Mr. BENNETT, we must heave her to; she is opening forward, Sir!" With great good sense nobody stirred, save Mr. BENNETT, who quietly informed Capt. SAMUELS of the carpenter's report. As quietly the Captain came down from the deck and examined the supposed leak, which turned out to be nothing but the bilge water oozing through the line-planking near the cook's berth. The gale strengthened, however, and at last the Captain decided that the *Henrietta* could be driven no longer. Preparations were made to heave to, which is simply laying the ship head to the wind under close canvas so that she rides as if at anchor. The storm trysails happened to be stored in the cabin, and as the sailors came silently down, oiled the tackle and carried the sail upon deck, the scene reminded one of the bringing forth of the pall for a funeral. A pause in a race like this seemed the burial of all our hopes. Nevertheless it was some consolation to be informed by Capt. SAMUELS that in his thirty year's experience he had never seen a vessel that could face such a gale so long, and it was charitable to hope that our rivals were having better weather than ourselves. Once hove to the yacht rocked lazily and pleasantly; the waves rushed and the winds howled past, but did not disturb her.

Before noon the next day (Dec. 19) the wind had lulled, and the ship again started off briskly, as if rested and refreshed. Everybody now changed his attire, and for once an old superstition proved true, for the wind shifted to the north and west again. The sun shone pleasantly, but the sea was still running high; the waves, blown about like the sand-hills of a desert, disclosing strange mirages of tents and sails, as they revealed strips of the horizon here and there. We made our shortest distance on this stormy day, gaining only 153 miles. At 3 P. M. we were going fifteen knots, and kept up this pace for several hours. In the evening we sailed calmly in the mellow moonlight, that marked our track before us with its sheen; the cabin fire was allowed to die out, and overcoats were discarded. The seas rose on either side like walls, and the yacht ran swiftly between them at the rate of thirteen knots an hour. There could have been no stronger contrast to the incidents of the previous night. Sailing at the same pace the next morning, we scored 260 miles by noon. The clouds, moving in a grand procession from east to west, and forming in solid masses behind us, promised a continuance of the fair wind. At 3 P. M. we passed the steamer *Louisiana*, bound west, making out her name from MARYATT's signal flags. That night everything was cheering, the yachtmen sang lustily in the cabin, and the sailors answered as lustily from the forecastle; the Captain turned in for the first time since our start; but nothing is so variable as the weather. By 1 o'clock the next morning there was a dead calm, and we came on deck after breakfast to find a warm Summer day. The yacht was scarcely moving through the water, the sails hung drooping from the yards, the ocean was perfectly smooth; the stillness was remarkable, there was no ripple of the waves, no rustling of the sails—of course, another superstitious change of the toilette ensued. One of the servants was discovered to be a professional barber, and a shaving-shop was improvised, everybody contributing oils, pomatum and perfumery. There was general "rejuvenation." Those who had not been shaven for ten days came out from the barber's hands as from a disguise. Bits of unsuspected finery, such as neck ties and scarf pins, were displayed. One would have thought it a gala day, but, in truth, nothing could have been worse for us than this calm—welcome even another gale, so that it came from the west.

All this mummery was again effectual; about 11 A. M. a fine breeze sprung up from the south, and under full canvas, all the sails drawing well, the *Henrietta* cut her way through the calm ocean. The cabin was too warm for comfort, and the yachtmen reclined on deck like turtles in the sun. A school of porpoises passed the ship, and the second mate started a legend which I cannot but believe, that the yacht was going so fast as to strike one of the fish and cut it in two. Better evidence of her speed is to be found in the log, which records that she sailed one hundred and fifty-seven miles that day, despite the time lost by the calm. By night we were making eleven-knots, with everything as snug and trim as on the first day out.

A soft, balmy morning succeeded, and we were roused up at sunrise to salute a Bremen steamer that dipped her colors as she passed. The yacht now ran easily, like a machine, rolling up two hundred and fifty-two miles by noonday; at 3 P. M. we fell in with a Scotch mist, in the midst of it we spoke the packet ship *Philadelphia*, eleven days out from Liverpool. The Captain of the *Philadelphia* doubly encouraged us by reporting that he had heard nothing of the other yachts, and that the winds were westerly.

The next day, Sunday, Dec. 23, we logged one hundred and ninety-six miles. There was a brief calm at daybreak, followed by light southeast winds. At noon divine service was held in the cabin. The wind gradually rose during the afternoon, and, as usual, in the evening the good yacht rallied splendidly, increasing her progress rapidly from seven knots up to twelve—at which rate she was dashing along as the moon rose, blood-red, in the hazy English sky.

The excitement in regard to the race now reached fever heat. All jokes and stories became stale, and nothing was talked of but yachts and time and wind, and the probabilities and possibilities of the contest. In every distant vessel we saw a *Fleetwing*; every star near the horizon was transformed into the *Vesta's* signal light. At 8 P. M. we were on soundings; at 12, midnight, off Cape Clear. Thus the next morning, Dec. 24, found us in the chops of the Channel, hoping to eat our Christmas dinner at Cowes. It was a murky, foggy, dark, damp, disagreeable morning, and even at noon it was impossible to take a solar observation; but by dead reckoning we had made one hundred and seventy-two miles. The carpenter, who had given us one sensation by discovering a spurious leak, now treated us to another by announcing that the *Fleetwing* was in sight. Everybody clambered on deck. Binnacular glasses, eye-glasses, spectacles and telescopes were brought to bear upon the imaginary yacht, which was soon made out to be an English topsail schooner bound the other way. Indignation followed excitement, and both quickly merged into a hearty laugh. Nearing the land of Christmas carols and DICKENS upon Christmas eve, it was impossible to go to rest. After a very late dinner we had our Christmas songs and stories; among the former was a ditty composed in honor of the *Henrietta*, and sung to the familiar air of "Sweet Evelina." While these festivities were in progress we had made the Scilly Island lights at 7:45 P. M. The current drifting us to leeward, we steered south southeast for an offing, and passed the islands handsomely, having made no tack since we left New-York, and having varied only eleven miles from the straight line between the two points. So admirable a landfall reflected great credit upon Capt. SAMUELS. At 3 o'clock A. M. we passed the Lizard light, going thirteen knots an hour steadily, the *Henrietta*, like a well-jockeyed race-horse, reserving her best pace for the finish. Running close in to the bold coast, we sighted the Eddystone, Start Point and Portland Hill, and at 12:40 P. M. on Christmas Day, took on board a Cowes pilot. A heartier cheer never rent the air than that which greeted the pilot's announcement that no other American yacht had passed up the channel. The race seemed won, and a sudden blaze of sunshine lit up the chalk cliffs of Old England in silvery glory. It was like an illumination of welcome. Under every stitch of canvas, with even her staysail set, and with her racing-flag and Yacht Club ensign proudly floating on the stiff breeze, the *Henrietta* dashed by the Needles, and Messrs. JEROME and KNAPP, the judges for the *Fleetwing* and the *Vesta*, deciding that all the conditions of the race had been strictly complied with, down went the racing-flag and the private signal of Mr. BENNETT took its place. As the yacht turned up the channel to Cowes the land shut out the wind, and like one who had finished a long and toilsome task, the brave little yacht slackened her speed and floated leisurely along. Her blue lights and rockets announced her arrival here, after having crossed the Atlantic to the Isle of Wight in the unprecedented time of 13 days, 22 hours and 46 minutes mean time, and that without having carried away any of her light sails or spars, or even so much as a shred of canvas or strand of rope.

As she dropped anchor she was cheered from the Royal Yacht Club House, and by the people of Cowes. Capt. LUARD of Her Majesty's ship *Hector*, by direction of the Admiralty, at once sent a midshipman on board to offer Mr. BENNETT the facilities of Her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth for repairing any damages the yacht might have sustained. But this offer was gratefully declined, since no repairs are needed. And thus the winners of the blue riband of the ocean Derby enjoyed their Christmas dinner in merrie England, and toasted the Queen, the President and the *Henrietta*.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE RACE.

The *Times* has the following editorial on the race:

The Americans have once more done a thing never attempted by any other people. They have set three pleasure yachts to race against each other at headlong speed across the broad and stormy ocean, from New-York to Cowes, and not content with the longest race, they have added to the daring feat by awarding the victor with about the largest money prize ever proposed in such a contest. The *Henrietta*, *Vesta* and *Fleetwing* started from New-York at 1 P. M. on the 11th inst., and the first of the three which arrived at Cowes was to receive a prize of $90,000, or no less than £18,000. The victory has been already won. At 5:40 P. M. on Christmas day the *Henrietta* appeared off Cowes, having accomplished the passage from New-York in fourteen days, four hours and forty minutes. What this means the reader will understand when we say that the quickest passage across the Atlantic ever yet made by a sailing vessel was only performed in thirteen days and eight hours. In fact the voyage would have been a fair one even for a powerful steamer. The umpire in the match left New-York in the *Scotia*, and did not get here much too soon to see the winner appear. The two rivals of the *Henrietta* were only a few hours behind her.

No observer of American character will be surprised at the interest which this unprecedented contest excited on the other side of the Atlantic. For some days before the start New-York was alive with excitement, and the sensation was all the more intense from the very evenness of the match. It does not appear, indeed, that the *Henrietta* was the favorite; odds were laid at the last minute upon the *Vesta*, though the beauty and promise of the other two were thought astonishing. There is only one circumstance which may be supposed, perhaps, to explain the result. "The eye of the master" is a potent spell—the owner of the *Henrietta* took passage in her himself.

The *Vesta* and the *Fleetwing* were entrusted to their respective Captains, while their owners remained in New-York, but the Atlantic Cable will have completed the marvels of the story and the issue of the race will have been known in America as soon as it was published. A communication dispatched from our Government to the United States Consul at Southampton is evidence not only of the interest taken in the event, but of the perilous character of the race itself: the *Fleetwing*, it will be observed, had six of her crew swept overboard by a sea in mid passage. Admiral PAISLEY was directed by the authorities to hold himself in readiness to offer the racing vessels the assistance of the dockyard, and the compliment was deservedly paid not only to these representatives of a friendly and kindred people, but to the daring spirit of adventure in which the match had been conceived and executed. There is, indeed, no other such match on record. Some of our own merchantmen have occasionally raced against each other from China to England; but these were large clipper ships striving for a few hours' start in the way of business. It was reserved for the Americans to send three yachts to do in the Atlantic what is usually done in the smooth waters of an inland sea, and to carry on a race of this kind, not for a few hours, but for a whole fortnight, through night and day. The success, however, of the *Henrietta* is as complete as that of the *America* a few years ago, and far more surprising. The *America* was simply an example of new principles, dexterously applied to ship-building. This ocean yacht race has brought high national qualities into play; but in both cases the Americans were true to their own pretensions, and shot clear ahead of the Old World. It is remarkable that yachting, in which the Americans have thus excelled us, has always been regarded as the peculiar pastime of England, and it is true enough, no doubt, that in no country is the pursuit invested with so much favor and popularity. But our yachtsmen take things comfortably. We build our pleasure boats really for pleasure, and sail in them for pleasure. An Englishman's yacht is his home, and the home often of his family, too, for weeks together, and considerations of convenience are allowed to preponderate in the design and equipment of the craft. The Americans are both less domestic and more adventurous; they want yachts which can do what no other yacht has ever done, and they get them. Perhaps the comforts of these vessels might not be exactly suited to our tastes, but they teach us something, nevertheless. It is well for progress that there is a nation which knows not the trammels of routine and shrinks from no experiment, however hazardous or audacious. The Americans have always and naturally been distinguished for ship-building and seamanship. They have set us the example in half a dozen new models, and they are pursuing the same course now; but we shall perhaps not be wrong in considering this ocean yacht race as expressive of another and more general spirit, which has been remarked for some time past as on the increase in the States. The Americans are fast becoming a sporting people. They are establishing races and conducting them as they are conducted in the Old World. That irresistible spirit which transfigures our whole metropolitan population on the Derby day is rapidly developing itself on the other side of the Atlantic, and we may expect before long to see all such sports as popular in America as they are here. We rejoice at the sign, as it is our belief that national character is substantially improved by such pastimes. We are sincerely glad to find the Americans moving in that direction. They have got all the qualities of sportsmen. They are adventurous, fearless, fond of excitement, persevering and acute. That they can accomplish as well as design this very yacht-race shows. It is no slight thing for the owner of a pleasure-boat to bring her from one side of the Atlantic to the other, in the depth of winter, with such skill and rapidity that the passage could hardly be exceeded by strong and well handled steamers. Probably few people expected to see the visitors so soon; but the public will certainly be pleased to hear that a suitable reception had been already designed, and that a grand entertainment will be given to the gentlemen on board the racing vessels on Monday next. We can have no feeling of jealousy in such a matter as this. We will not say that Englishmen could not have accomplished such a race, but the idea would perhaps hardly have occurred to them. Its novelty and boldness are eminently characteristic of Americans, and they may depend upon it that they will lose nothing in this country of the credit to which such success entitles them.

KENTUCKY.

The Constitutional Amendment Before the Legislature Rejected by a Vote of 62 to 26—Change of the State Capital.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Constitutional Amendment came up in the House of Representatives to-day. A vote was taken without debate. A substitute ratifying the Amendment was offered by a Radical member for report of Judiciary Committee, and was rejected by 62 to 26.

The original resolutions rejecting the Amendment were passed by the same vote. Two Radicals voted against the Amendment, and the resolutions were immediately sent to the Senate and concurred in by a vote of 24 to 7.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Board of Justices of Jefferson County, Judge HOKE presiding, assembled to-day to consider the propriety of tendering the Court-house for the use of the State as a capital.

They passed a number of resolutions and appointed a Committee of five to confer with the Committee appointed by the General Council, to proceed together to Frankfort and make the tender to the Legislature.

Trial of the Railroad Guerrillas—The Prisoners Identified.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The trial of the railroad robbers was proceeded with to-day. The evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution fully established the existence of the organized and sworn band, who have lately been robbing trains and committing other depredations. The prisoners were identified by passengers who were on the train when the robbery was perpetrated. It appears that KING, one of the band, was killed by his accomplices four days subsequent to the robbery, as they were apprehensive of an intention on his part to betray them.

LOUISIANA.

Merchants' Exchange Opened—No Public Celebration of the Day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Merchants' Exchange in this city opened to-day, under the Presidency of CHARLES BRIGGS, an eminent merchant of this city. Addresses were delivered by him and Mr. J. C. DINNISS, Superintendent, who traveled through the North and West in search of information as to similar institutions in Canada and the North.

A great banquet followed, at which speeches were delivered by JAMES ROBB, of Chicago, and L. BLOSSOM, of Milwaukee, and by divers citizens of New-Orleans.

It is believed that this institution will exert a powerful progressive influence on the commerce of New-Orleans.

There has been no civic or other special celebration of to-day, but the Federal, State and municipal offices were closed, and a general holiday was enjoyed. The flags of all the Consulates were displayed.

A party of Kentuckians are here on their way to Venezuela to colonize. The inducements are supposed to be large tracts of land.

MISSOURI.

Gen. Grant's Lawsuit—Decision in His Favor—A Counterfeiter Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The case of Gen. GRANT *vs.* JAMES W. WHITE, upon an unlawful detainer, was decided by Judge REBER, by a verdict in favor of Gen. GRANT for $470 damages and $16 66 per month for back rents.

The trial of JAMES VESEY on a charge of counterfeiting has resulted in his being sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The weather here is more moderate, and the ice in the harbor is breaking up.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 9 comprises cases Nos. 43, 44, 8, 680½, 986, 47, 48, 42, 24, 45, 36 and 59.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Important Speech by Count Bismarck in the Prussian Chambers.

Explanation of His Policy Toward Denmark.

The Annexation of the Elbe Duchies Defended.

The Part of France in the Negotiations with Austria.

The following is a full report of the speech delivered by Count BISMARCK in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 20th ult.:

A preceding speaker (Herr TWESTEN) while declaring that he will vote for annexation under the peculiar circumstances of the case, yet seemed to assert that the Schleswig-Holsteiners have a right to complain of the treatment awarded them at our hands. Before undertaking to disprove his arguments I must deny that the Prince of Augustenburg ever accepted the conditions on which we in February, 1865, declared our readiness to promote his accession to the throne. Should the false asseverations set forth on this subject be repeated by their original propagators, it will be my duty to publish certain letters in support of my contradictions. The Prince certainly declared his willingness to accept our terms, but he made his formal and definite sanction dependent upon the assent of the Schleswig-Holstein Estates. Considering how he had behaved from the outset we could not but doubt his sincerity in promising to obtain that assent, but, on the contrary, suspected that the reservation made would be taken advantage of to nullify the whole engagement. I need scarcely tell you how he behaved in 1864, when calling upon me one evening at 9 o'clock and staying till midnight. But he said he was excited on the conversation. He certainly was, but we parted friends, he telling me that he would think the matter over, and write to me from Dolzig. In my personal interests I will here deny that there was anything in my behavior during our conversation to justify the excitement of the Prince. I am not in the habit of being uncivil in my own House, and in political discussions have ever striven not to give unnecessary provocation to my opponents. Could I have foreseen that these particulars would be alluded to here to-day, I should have looked over my memoranda, and enabled myself to repel the accusations preferred in a more explicit and circumstantial way. As it is, I can only say that the demands raised by me at the interview were not so comprehensive as the terms we thought it necessary to insist upon in the February of the following year. If the Prince could not then make up his mind to grant us a port and positions on either end of the contemplated canal, it was not very probable that he would approve our later programme. I remember very well that when I asked him for a port on that Summer evening, he indignantly replied that he could not be expected to cede some miles square. I also deny that I have ever intimated a willingness to assist the Danish dynasty in retaining the Duchies, if they would but exempt them from the operation of the Danish Constitution. I never said that I preferred such an arrangement to the accession of the House of Augustenburg. If a man has received hundreds of deputations, and freely conversed with them upon one and the same subject, he ought not, perhaps, to be too positive in asserting that his words were never liable to misinterpretation. I may, however, venture to say that I never held the opinion imputed to me, and that I could have had no possible object in telling those people, who all came from Schleswig-Holstein, that I favored the Danish dynasty. The climax to which I adhered was this. I thought that the liberation of the Duchies from the legislative control of the Danish Parliament, even though they remain under the Danish dynasty, would be preferable to their subjection to the King and Representative Assembly of Copenhagen. I held that the establishment in the Duchies of an independent Prince was better still, and I knew that their reunion with Prussia would be best of all. With this programme I entered upon the matter, leaving it for the progress of events to determine the most practicable settlement of the three. I will confess that if the repeal of the Danish Constitution in the Duchies had been the only thing attainable under the then existing circumstances, I should not have thought myself justified in rejecting this instalment upon our claims. However that may be, the Prince of Augustenburg, during the whole year 1864, would not come to terms, but, on the contrary, refused to accept the conditions which his Majesty and his Majesty's Ministers thought would be equally acceptable to him as to us. In 1855 he gave a conditional and altogether unsatisfactory assent to our propositions. Speaking of the part I have taken in disposing of this matter, it occurs to me that but a year ago, finding the Prince of Augustenburg as uncompromising as ever, I requested the good offices of Baron PFORTEN, the Bavarian Premier, to prevent the outbreak of an open conflict in Germany. It was shortly before the negotiations of Gastein. I told Baron PFORTEN on this occasion that if he would induce the Prince to repair to Berlin for negotiations I should secure him a good reception by the King. Baron PFORTEN readily complied with my request to mediate between us and the Prince; but although he addressed him personally he failed to elicit any reply for several weeks, and when at length he got one it was a cool and lofty refusal. Again, it has been said that we did not conquer Schleswig-Holstein in the way we obtained dominion over Hanover. No, we did not. One conquest sufficed to obtain possession of Hanover, but the Duchies we had to take, and did take, twice. We first gained them from the Danes and subsequently from the Prince of Augustenburg, who had chosen to ally himself with our enemies. The Prince of Augustenburg was as much the ally of Austria as the King of Hanover or the Elector of Cassel. He was so more deliberately, but less openly, than any of the other Sovereigns. Owing to all this, our situation was rather critical in June. Unless we had acted at once, the Austrians in Holstein would have effected a junction with Hanover and Augustenburg troops at Slade, and attempted a diversion against Berlin. As to the animadversions of a preceding speaker (Herr TWESTEN) upon the present administration of Schleswig, I have no time to scrutinize the conduct of subordinate officials. I cannot but rely upon the President of the Duchies, Baron SCHEEL PLESSEN, and I do rely upon him with perfect confidence. He is the first Schleswig-Holsteiner who, about two years ago, determined to make reunion with Prussia the object of his political activity. He is the same man who so long opposed the Danish Government in the Holstein Diet, and who, by personal character not less than political antecedents, is above the suspicion here uttered of betraying his trust and secretly* acting in concert with the Danes in his present high office. I admit that so energetic and resolute a character as Herr VON PLESSEN may occasionally go a little too far, and offend a friend when he aims at an opponent.* But I have been long enough in office to learn that spirited and intrepid men of honorable principles must not be too strictly supervised in their every action. They may be harsh now and then, but it would be imprudent, and indeed unjust, to make it a cause of quarrel or rupture if their sterner tendencies get the better of them in some isolated cases. Are we to depose the highest officials, and change the whole political system of the Government, because of some local complaint? The Prussian Ministry have been so often reproached with attending to the smaller details of the service, that I cannot really undertake at such a time as the present to look after every policeman myself. I now proceed to another and more serious topic mooted by the preceding speaker. I have been blamed by him for acceding to an arrangement which may result in the cession of a portion of Northwestern Schleswig. But has not this question been too exclusively viewed by the hon. member from the Schleswig-Holstein point of view? And does he think it feasible for a diplomatist to regard the world generally in the light of this one individual question? I will grant him that were Prussia and Denmark the only two States of the Continent, the objectionable stipulation would not have appeared in the Treaty of Peace. But there are other Powers to be consulted. I must refer back to the history of the past to explain the motives actuating this Government in allowing a condition to be received into the Treaty of Peace so odious to the public mind, and seemingly so much at variance with our military success. The political reorganization of Europe in 1815 was mainly intended to protect the Continent from the dangers incidental to a French attack. The adoption of this system was a natural consequence of the Napoleonic wars in the beginning of this century. While it lasted it gave a certain security to the States included in it; but security was coupled with dependence for some of them, and for none more than for Prussia. While forming part of this defensive league Prussia must be content to hold her own, and could not hope to amend the unfortunate position forced upon her in 1815. For many years the succeeding Cabinets of this country did not think it right to repeal a system under which they all suffered alike, and when it fell in 1848 it was not our doing, but must be mainly ascribed to the jealous and hostile policy Austria pursued against us. In fact, we have been so treated by Austria ever since that it would have been exceedingly difficult for us to regain the confidence we had formerly placed in her. The Holy Alliance received another blow by Austria taking up a peculiar attitude toward Russia during the Crimean war. The state of things which ensued was supposed to be one exceedingly unfavorable to this Government. Foreign nations were accustomed to look upon us as abandoned to the tender mercies of France, and to make the permanent necessity of help, under which they fancied we were, their reason for speculating upon our indulgence and modesty. By Austria and a portion of our German allies this speculation has been carried very far during the last ten years. But were they at all right in their fancies? *War with France is not in the interests of this country.* We have little to gain even by beating her. The Emperor NAPOLEON himself, differing in this from the accepted politics of other French dynasties, *wisely recognizes the fact that peace and mutual confidence should prevail between the two neighboring nations. But to maintain such relations with France, a strong and independent Prussia is alone competent.* If this truth is not admitted by all subjects of NAPOLEON III., it is a consolation to know that his Cabinet, at least, thinks differently, and that we officially, at any rate—have to deal with his Cabinet only. Looking upon this vast country of Germany from the French point of view, his Cabinet cannot but tell themselves that to *combine it again with Austria into one political whole, and make it a realm of 75,000,000 inhabitants, would be contrary to the French interests.* Even if France could make the Rhine her boundary, she *would be no match for so formidable a Power, were it ever established beside her.* To France it is an advantage that Austria does not participate any longer in our common Germanic institutions, and that a State whose interests conflict with her own in Italy and in the East cannot henceforth constitutionally rely upon our armed assistance in war. It is natural for France to prefer a neighbor of less overwhelming might, a neighbor in fact, whom 35,000,000 or 38,000,000 of French are quite strong enough to ward off from their boundary line in defensive war. If France justly appreciates her interests, she will as little allow the power of Prussia as that of Austria to be swept away. The present dynasty of France having identified itself with the principle of nationality always looked upon the question of the Duchies in a temperate way, and from the very outset was less adverse to our claims than any of the other Powers. You are aware that to carry that principle through on the Dano-German frontier is simply impossible. Germans and Danes so intermingle there that no line of demarcation can be drawn which will separate all members of the one race from those of the other. Yet France, wishing to see her adopted principle acknowledged in this particular instance, as in so many previous ones, mooted the question, repeatedly bringing on a discussion between us, Denmark and other Powers. We never took the initiative in a matter which was so distasteful to us. *I was, however, always of opinion that people who have no wish to be Prussians, and who cannot be expected to alter their ideas on this head—people who, moreover, declare to be nationally connected with a neighboring race, do not add to the power of the State from which they wish to separate. There may be imperative reasons of a geographical, ethnographical or military nature for not listening to their petitions.* I will not inquire now how far this applies to the matter in hand. The question was an open one till the war, and is so even now. In all our communications with the Powers we never concealed it from them that we would not allow our line of defence to be impaired by any territorial rearrangement of the kind; but we also intimated that, under certain circumstances, we might be inclined to pay some regard to wishes assiduously uttered by the population, and undoubtedly ascertained by us. Thus the matter stood when, in July last, France was enabled, by the general situation of Europe, to urge her views more forcibly than before. I need not depict the situation of this country at the time I am speaking of. You all know what I mean. *Nobody could expect us to carry on two wars at the same time.* Peace with Austria had not yet been concluded; were we to imperil the fruits of our glorious campaign by plunging headlong into hostilities with a new, a second enemy? France, then, being called on by Austria to mediate between the contending parties, as a *matter of course did not omit to urge some wishes of her own upon us.* We had to determine, not whether we thought the terms offered compatible with the expressed desires of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, but whether we were to accept or to reject in a body the overtures of Austria, as imparted through France. Long negotiations were impracticable under the circumstances. Our communications were interrupted, telegrams requiring three, or even six, days to travel from our headquarters to Berlin. In this condition His Majesty determined to adopt the programme submitted to his decision. It is true we were strongly backed by Italy remaining true to her engagements, and standing by us with a fidelity which I cannot too highly appreciate and extol. The Italian Government resisted the temptation thrown in its way by a present from Austria of renouncing its alliance with us and suspending military operations against the common enemy. This is a fact which I hope guarantees the continuance of friendly relations between Italy and Germany. But, notwithstanding the valuable aid rendered us by our Italian allies both on the battle-field and in our diplomatic negotiations with friend and foe, we did not think ourselves justified in proceeding to extremities, and involving all Europe in war, merely because a single item of the terms proffered was unpalatable. Had we insisted upon having everything our own way, the most serious complications might have arisen. I thought it my duty to advise His Majesty to sanction the terms submitted as they stood, rather than jeopardise our previous successes and gamble for more. These, gentlemen, are the circumstances to which the oft-mentioned stipulation owes its existence. *The vague wording in which it is put allows us a certain latitude in carrying it out.* I deem it, however, necessary to observe that, although not opposing the amendment, which leaves the question to be settled at a future time, the Government cannot be released by Parliament from obligations legitimately entered into, and already sanctioned by the House. But we shall so act that the votes to be given by the people of Northern Schleswig, the issue of which is to be the basis of our future action, shall be the indubitable expression of the uninfluenced and definitive will of those voting. If the House should be disposed to prolong this discussion, honorable members will consult the foreign interests of their country by not indulging in party animosities at the present juncture. We should stand back to back, and present an undivided appearance to the foreigner. I regret not being able to remain in the House and await the end of the discussion, being obliged to attend a sitting of the North German Plenipotentiaries.

---

* Baron SCHEEL PLESSEN, an Ultra-Conservative, recently threatened to prosecute the editors of the only two Pro-Prussian papers in the Duchies, because they had blamed him for appointing to influential offices some gentlemen who had served the Danes till the conquest of Alsen. What recommended them to the Baron was their Absolutist principles.

Count Bismarck on German Affairs—Interesting Private Letters Concerning His Policy.

The Berlin *Kreutz Zeitung* has been enabled to publish some private letters, or rather extracts from private letters, written by Count BISMARCK from 1856 to 1864. The contents have reference to the German policy of that eminent and successful Minister, proving his convictions on Federal affairs to have been settled long ago, and indeed, identical with those acted upon in this year's campaign. Subjoined is a translation of the letters, which will be found to supply valuable materials for the better knowledge of a representative man of the time and German affairs generally.

I.

REINFELD, POMERANIA, Sept. 16, 1856.

In the course of November the Bund will again attend with more benevolence than success to the cause of the Holsteiners. No doubt all members will be as one as far as appearances go; but behind our backs Austria will remain as friendly as ever to the Danes. Of course its press will be told to indulge in Pan-Germanic phraseology all the same, and charge Prussia with the crime of impeding the action of the Bund. It is evident that the matter cannot be settled at Frankfort, but mainly depends on the question whether the Danes can rely upon the assistance of one or several among the non-German Powers. If so they will have no difficulty in discovering a flaw in whatever resolution the Federal Diet may pass.

II.

FRANKFORT, April 2, 1858.

I quite agree with you that our position in the Zollverein was doomed from the very outset. I go even so far as to say that we must give notice to dissolve the Zollverein on the first opportunity. Little as I wish to see that old and useful league broken up, I maintain that we ought to give notice at the risk of being left alone with Dessau and Sondershausen. While the Zollverein lasts we ought to make the most of our time and render its continuance indispensable to the other States, so as to force them to renew the compact upon our own conditions. For this purpose it would be advisable to allow them a larger income from the common revenue than they could hope to realize by levying duty on their own several frontiers. We should also try to persuade them that it would be absurd to expect the continuance of the League for any length of time, if each and every of its acts is to be dependent upon the *liberum veto* of twenty-eight Governments and some fifty Representative Assemblies, as hitherto. Should the Prussian Chambers interfere in the affairs of the Zollverein, you may be sure that the pride and ridiculous hauteur of the minor Governments will not allow their own Chambers to remain behindhand. They will all long to cut as fine a figure as the Prussians.

To get rid of these interminable difficulties, we should endeavor to establish a Zollverein Parliament upon the renewal of the League in 1865. Perhaps we might even accord an *itio in partes* if the others insist upon it. The minor Governments will not like the idea. Yet, if we were bold and true to ourselves we might accomplish much. Your ideas of using the Prussian Chambers as a means of supporting our aspirations to supremacy mainly coincide with my own. Chambers and Press might become the most powerful allies of our foreign policy. In the present instance, whatever resolution the minor Governments may arrive at, the damage to Prussia from the League, and the necessity of giving notice, ought to be publicly discussed, and by explicit and well-written articles impressed upon the public generally. Your own letter to me should be inserted in the *Kreuz Zeitung* rather than lie on my table. If the question of the German tariff were once mooted and discursively treated from the Prussian point of view by our Chambers and papers, they would attract the attention of Germany, and our Parliament would become a power in the Confederacy. I wish the Zollverein and the Bund and Prussia's position in either to be subjected to the most searching criticisms in our Chambers. The King and his Ministers, if at all up to their work, can only profit by it. For the present I should like to see the increase of the beet-root excise as desired by the minor Governments passed with a slight majority in our Chambers; for what we have to do at this moment is to render the flesh-pots of the Zollverein agreeable to the German Government rather than canvass for the sympathies of their subjects. The latter are powerless, and, moreover, will be as much influenced by a sensible and conclusive debate as by the vote which happens to be taken at its end.

III.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Aug. 22.

Home politics are getting quite strange to me. All I hear is through papers and official intelligence, which does not disclose the hidden causes at work. From these papers I gather that we did not enter into any definitive engagement at Toplitz, but only gave Austria to understand that, if she were to render us some practical services in the field of German politics, we should be glad to assist her in return. I'm quite satisfied with that. *Manus manum lavat*, and if once we see the lather of the Vienna soap, we shall be delighted to repay the compliment. But I must tell you that intelligence which has indirectly found its way from other Courts to St. Petersburgh does not agree with this. According to the version here circulated, we have concluded no treaty with Austria, but given an oral promise to support her in the event of an attack from France in Italy. Should Austria find herself under the necessity of taking the initiative, our consent will be required to secure her our assistance. In my opinion, this would be a much more hazardous arrangement than it seems at first sight. If Austria can be sure of our aid in Venice, she will know how to provoke an attack from France. Indeed, I am told that she has assumed a bold and irritating attitude in Italy since the interview in the Bohemian Spa. Since GARIBALDI's expedition it had been the policy of the Vienna Government to let matters go as they liked in Italy. They hoped the people would become so unruly that NAPOLEON himself would deem it necessary to interfere and help in reëstablishing something like the former state of things. But they may be disappointed in counting upon NAPOLEON—a probability which seems to have been comprehended by them since the Toplitz interview. So they mean to try the opposite way for the nonce, and secure their ends against him. In either case, the restless and impassioned fidgetiness of the Austrian policy imperils the continuance of peace.

What will the Chambers think of Toplitz? What of the army reform? On the latter subject all sensible people, I trust, will side with the Government, while as regards our foreign affairs we shall have to wait for more accurate information before calculating their effect upon the public mind. A well-informed but rather Bonapartistic gentleman writes to me from Berlin: "We were gloriously cheated in Töplitz by our loving friends of Vienna. We were sold, positively sold for nothing, not even for a dish of lentils." I hope he is mistaken. Speaking of Bonapartists, I recollect that the Press—National Association papers, *Magdeburger Zeitung, Ostpreussische Zeitung* and others of the same bias—have opened a systematical and most malicious campaign against my person. They assert I have been favorable to some Russo-French idea of exchanging the left side of the Rhine for certain Territories in the interior of Germany. I am represented as leaguing with France against Fatherland, acting like a second Count BORRIES, &c. I engage to pay 1,000 Friedrichs d'or to anyone who can prove that such a Russo-French proposal has been so much as brought to my cognizance. While I was in Germany the only advice I gave to the Government was to rely upon our own national forces in the event of a war. Those stupid scribblers of the German Press have no inkling that in attacking me they are nullifying the more commendable portion of their own endeavors. The source of these attacks, I am told, is the Coburg Court and a journalist who has personal spite against me. Were I an Austrian statesman or a German Prince with Austrian reactionary leanings, such as the Duke of Meinengen, for instance, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, no doubt, would have protected my reputation, as the mendacity of those calumnies must be patent to every one among my political friends. It appearing to be only an old member of our party, and being, moreover, so unfortunate as to have my own opinions upon sundry subjects, with which I am well conversant, I cannot of course expect to be protected by our Press. In fact, I should not have heard anything of the matter unless somebody had sent me a contradiction of that previous report, semi-officially inserted in the *Elberfelder Zeitung*. People who set up for inquisitors among their friends are always apt to be unjust, and will not hesitate to condemn those at the same table with whom they have messed so long. Never mind. We ought not to put our trust in men, and I am thankful for everything that adds to my mental fortitude.

IV.

STOLPMUNDE, Sept. 18, 1861.

With respect to the Conservative programme, I submit to all your censures. They should have avoided announcing their principles in a negative form. No political party can always be on the defensive, but must take the initiative and gain fresh adherents, if it at all wishes to assert itself and exist.

And what is the use of holding forth against the German Republic? All parties alike will have nothing to do with the scheme, especially with the dirt inseparable from it. Some are veracious in their asseverations, some not. The only opponents of mark we have to fight for the present are really adverse to any such plan. It cannot but be evident to them that to advocate a change so far exceeding the requirements of the moment is either idle talk or an attempt at concealing some secret design.

Among our political friends there are many pedantic people who want Prussia to protect the principle of legitimacy as strenuously in the case of foreign countries as in her own. But this principal of dynastic and conservative legitimacy is a fiction, and that a most pernicious one, so long as it is not recognized and honestly acted upon by the Sovereigns of every country in the world. If carried through by Prussia alone, it is neither more nor less than Quixotic, and only tends to disable the King and his Government from fulfilling the natural task set them by God, of securing Prussia against wrongs from within and without. Unless the Conservative Party renounce this principle, we shall have to go the length of applauding the hallucinations of the petty potentates who, supposing they are Powers, avail themselves of the pedestal of our own might to play at kings. And yet all this swindle is unauthorized by the history of the past, is quite new, unhistorical, and equally opposed to the teachings of God as to the rights of mankind. Our Government are Liberals at home and Legitimists abroad. We shield the prerogative foreign crowns more zealously than that of our own. We are enthusiastic about the rights of the minor potentates created by NAPOLEON I. and sanctioned by METTERNICH, and are blind to the dangers which will threaten the independence of Prussia and Germany while that nonsensical Federal Constitution of ours exists—that Constitution which is only a hothouse for the growth and preservation of revolutionary and secessionist leanings. Instead of the vague diatribe against the German Republic, I should have wished the programme of the Conservative Party to contain a plain and intelligible passage bearing upon the reforms to be effected in the Federal institutions through the instrumentality of the Bund, or by means of special associations on the pattern of the Zollverein and the military treaty with Coburg. The twofold duty devolving upon us of owning our disapproval of the existing state of things, and of proclaiming that we mean to effect a lawful change in all that is calculated to compromise our safety and prosperity, but will not go beyond that. We require a concentration of the German military forces. We want a new and more practical arrangement, liberating us from the veto of every minor Government in tariff affairs. We need a number of common institutions to protect our material interests from the losses which otherwise arise from the unnatural configurations of the frontiers of the various German States. We should leave no one in doubt that we mean to ask for these things honestly, but earnestly.

I confess my inability to comprehend why we should be scared by the idea of a Representative Assembly being either attached to the Federal Diet or created for Zollverein purposes. An institution legitimately obtaining in every German State, which the Conservatives themselves would not like to dispense with in Prussia, ought not to be regarded as revolutionary by us. In the field of national amity moderate concessions would bring a valuable return. We might create a Conservative common Parliament and be thanked for it even by the Liberals.

The noise of my servants packing up disturbs my writing. In case you have an opportunity of speaking of me to my friends I inclose the draft I read to you sometime ago. Pray do not allow the exact wording to transpire. It might be disagreeable to the King were we to publish those hasty notes of a conversation I had with His Majesty, and this the more as the matter seems to have been followed up.

V.

BERLIN, Oct. 2, 1861.

I have worked for our German policy here and at Coblentz, and made some impression, as far at least as the feelings and decisions of the moment are concerned. The King ordered me to amplify the sketch I gave him at Baden. I long to be back in my house on the English quay, with the calm lookout upon the ice of the Neva. On the 13th I shall have to be at Konigsberg.

VI.

BERLIN, May 16, 1864.

Much as I appreciate your objections to the address, I think it will exercise a useful pressure in the diplomatic situation of the moment. Of course, I may be mistaken. The longer I am engaged in politics, the less becomes my confidence in human calculations, and if you do not wish to promote the matter I shall certainly not urge you to do so. I wish, moreover, to be able to say conscientiously that the feelings reflected in the address have not been inspired by the Government. As to my own view of the situation, I think it useful to let loose at the Conference all dogs eager to bark. The Danes should be treated to some noise. Pardon the sporting comparison. The full cry of the whole pack will cause foreigners to look upon the subjection of the Duchies to Denmark as simply impossible, and induce them to take into consideration programmes which it would be inconvenient for the Prussian Government to be the first to moot. With reference to those programmes I include the Holsteiners, the champions of Augustenburg, and all who are enthusiastic for a separate Schleswig-Holstein nationality in the category of foreigners. The Duchies have been a little too long accustomed to play the part of spoilt children in the German family, and find it the most natural thing in the world to demand that Prussia should sacrifice herself to their interests without presuming to ask for a reward. To hear them we are obliged to stake the existence of Prussia in behalf of every individual German in the north of Schleswig. This swindle would be neutralized by the address. I have no fear that its effect would be so strong as to embarrass us. But even if the nation were to become instinct with so ardent a feeling of Prussian ambition that the Government, instead of goading it on, had to restrain it, I should not at all lament such a state of things.

However, human wits are incompetent to fathom these things. From the gratitude I owe to God for the assistance he has so far rendered me springs the confidence that the Lord knows how to turn our errors to our advantage. I realize this more and more daily and become humbler in heart.

To make you better understand my views I will add that annexation is by no means my only aim, but would be the most pleasant result of my exertions. With kind regards to your honored friends,

Yours, &c., BISMARCK.

The above letters have been reprinted and made the subject of much comment by the whole German Press. While the Conservative papers extol the principles, talent and consistency of the writer, the Liberal organs cannot but admit the justice of their encomiums as far as the two latter qualities are concerned.

Arson and Attempted Poison by a Young Girl—A Singular Instance of Ingratitude and Crime.

The Rochester *Express*, of Saturday evening, contains the following particulars of a remarkable case of ingratitude and crime, which, it says, has been kept as secret as possible:

"A young girl, named KATE, about 12 or 14 years old, was adopted by Mrs. CROSBY, a widow lady, in the town of Greece. Her mother was living, but she had lived with Mrs. CROSBY several years, and had apparently become warmly attached to her, as she had abundant reason to be, for Mrs. CROSBY had given her a good education, and she had attained considerable proficiency in music and in writing stories. Some time last July Mrs. CROSBY's barn was burned under circumstances which strongly indicated that it was the act of an incendiary. No suspicion, however, was attached to the girl, who professed great regret for the misfortune. Some time after a woodshed adjoining the house was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given by the falling of a string of bells, and before much damage had been done. As there was nobody but the woman and the girl in the house, the girl was sent to alarm the neighbors. She was gone a long time, though the house was only a few rods distant. When help arrived the girl apologized for the delay by saying that the family had all gone to bed, and were asleep, so that 'it was a long time before she could awake them.' The family, on the other hand, contradicted this, saying that they heard her when she first opened the gate, and that she did not knock at the door until some time afterwards. This aroused suspicion, and the girl being confronted by the facts acknowledged that she had not only fired the house but the barn which was burned in July before.

"This condition of affairs, of course, rendered it necessary that the girl should leave the family, but Mrs. CROSBY concluded to search the trunk of the girl. She had missed several articles, chiefly valued as presents from friends. She found some of these articles and also an open letter, bearing no postmark, and addressed to the family living across the street. This she considered so singular that she read the letter, and found that it purported to have been written by herself, announcing her own suicide by poison. Full directions were given for her funeral and the disposition of her personal effects, a good share of which were directed to be given to the young girl, the writer of the letter. Mrs. CROSBY was still almost unwilling to believe that so young a girl could seriously meditate such a terrible crime, and was yet disposed to regard the letter as some flight of fancy to which the girl's imaginative temperament was prone; but on looking further into the trunk she found the bottle of poison with which the crime was to be committed. Instead of having the girl arrested and taken care of, she was sent to her mother, and the matter has thus far been kept quiet, so that no legal proceedings have been instituted against the guilty party."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Curious Correspondence between Brigham Young and the Gentile Traders.

The following curious correspondence appears in the Salt Lake *Telegraph*:

To the leaders of the Mormon Church:

GENTLEMEN: As you are instructing the people of Utah, through your bishops and missionaries, not to trade or do any business with the Gentile merchants, thereby intimidating and coercing the community to purchase only of such merchants as belong to your faith and persuasion, in anticipation of such a crisis being successfully brought about by your teachings, the undersigned Gentile merchants of Great Salt Lake City respectfully desire to make you the following propositions, believing it to be your earnest desire for all to leave the country that do not belong to your faith and creed, viz.:

On the fulfilment of the conditions herein named,

First—The payment of our outstanding accounts owing us by members of your Church.

Secondly—All of our goods, merchandise, chattels, houses, improvements, &c., to be taken at a cash valuation, and we to make a deduction of twenty-five per cent. from total amount.

To the fulfilment of the above we hold our elves ready at any time to enter into negotiations, and on final arrangements being made and terms oi sale complied with, we shall freely leave the Territory.

Respectfully yours,

Gilbert & Sons, Walker Brothers, Bodenberg & Kahn, Wm. Sloan, C. Prag, of firm Ransohoff & Co., Ellis & Bros., by J. M. Ellis, McGrorty & Henry, J. Meeks, F. Auerbach & Bros., Siegel Bros., Oliver Durant, L. Cohn & Co., S. Lesser & Bros., Klopstock & Co., John H. McGrath, Glucksman & Cohn, Wilkinson & Fenn, Morse, Walcott & Co., J. Watters, J. Bauman & Co., M. B. Callahan, Morris Elgutter, Thos. D. Brown & Son.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 20, 1866.

REPLY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of Dec. 20, addressed to "The Leaders of the Mormon Church," was received by me last evening. In reply, I have to say, that we will not obligate ourselves to collect your outstanding accounts, nor buy your goods, merchandise and other articles that you express yourselves willing to sell. If you could make such sales as you propose, you would make more money than merchants have done in this country, and we, as merchants, would like to find purchasers upon the same basis. Your withdrawal from the Territory is not a matter about which we feel any anxiety; so far as we are concerned, you are at liberty to stay or go, as you please. We have used no intimidation or coercion toward the community to have them cease trading with any person or class, neither do we contemplate using any such means, even could we do so, to accomplish such an end. What we are doing and intending to do, we are willing that you and all the world should know. In the first place, we wish you to distinctly understand that we have not sought to ostracise any man or body of men because of their not being of our faith. The wealth that has been accumulated in this Territory from the earliest years of our settlement by men who were not connected with us religiously, and the success which has attended their business operations, prove this. In business we have not been exclusive in our dealings or confined our patronage to those of our own faith. But every man who has dealt fairly and honestly, and confined his attention to his legitimate business, whatever his creed has been, has found friendship in us. To be adverse to Gentiles because they are Gentiles, or Jews because they are Jews, is in direct opposition to the genius of our religion. It matters not what a man's creed is, whether he be Catholic or Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Quaker or Jew, he will receive kindness and friendship from us, and we have not the least objection to doing business with him, if in his dealings he act in accordance with the principles of right, and deport himself as a good, law-abiding citizen should.

There is a class, however, who are doing business in the territory, who, for years, have been the avowed enemies of this community. The disrupture and overthrow of the community have been the objects which they have pertinaciously sought to accomplish. They have, therefore, used every energy and all the means at their command to put into circulation the foulest slanders about the old citizens. Missionaries of evil, there have been no arts too base, no stratagems too vile for them to use to bring about their nefarious ends. While soliciting the patronage of the people, and deriving their support from them, they have, in the most shameless and abandoned manner, used the means thus obtained to destroy the very people whose favor they found it to their interest to court. With the regularity of the seasons have their plots and schemes been formed; and we are warranted by facts in saying that, could the heart's blood of the people here be drawn and coined into the means necessary to bring their machinations to a successful issue, they would not scruple to use it. They have done all in their power to encourage violations of law, to retard the administration of justice, to foster vice and vicious institutions, to oppose the unanimously expressed will of the people, to increase disorder, and to change our city from a condition of peace and quietude to lawlessness and anarchy. They have donated liberally to sustain a corrupt and venal press, which has given publicity to the most atrocious libels respecting the old citizens.

And have they not had their emissaries in Washington to misrepresent and vilify the people of this territory? Have they not kept liquor and surreptitiously sold it in violation of law, and endeavored to bias the minds of the Judiciary to give decisions favorable to their own practices? Have they not entered into secret combinations to resist the laws and to thwart their healthy operation and refused to pay their taxes and to give the support to schools required by law?

What claims can such persons have upon the patronage of this community? And what community on the earth would be so besotted as to uphold and foster men whose aim is to destroy them? Have we not the right to trade at whatever store we please? Or does the Constitution of the United States bind us to enter the stores of our deadliest enemies and purchase of them? If so, we should like that provision pointed out to us. It is to these men whom I have described, and to these alone, that I am opposed, and I am determined to use my influence to have the citizens here stop dealing with them and deal with honorable men. There are honorable men enough in the world with whom we can do business without being reduced to the necessity of dealing with the class referred to.

I have much more to say upon this subject.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 21, 1866.

The *Telegraph*, (the Mormon organ,) commenting on the correspondence, says:

It cannot be a matter of surprise to any person who knows the history of this Territory, to learn that some of the persons signing that "card" are anxious to sell out and leave the place. Their course in the past has been such that they know full well it has been calculated to secure for them the ill feelings of the community. They have been striving with all their might to bring trouble and distress on the community, have expended largely of the means which our citizens have put into their hands, for the express purpose of supporting in Washington the avowed enemies of the community, while such enemies were doing all they could to incite the Government to undeserved and bloody action against the people here.

We only say that we are by no means astonished that such merchants are found signing such a document, for their malicious course has stirred up an opposition which will eventually swamp them financially. We are surprised, however, that the people have thoughtlessly sustained by their patronage such unworthy characters so long as they have.

We are also surprised to find the names of other persons on the document, for, so far as we know anything about them, we never heard anything unpleasant between them and the community. We can only conclude that these persons have been drawn into a course of action which they will live to regret.

There are also some names put forth in this connection, of which we know nothing, and which we question if one person in a thousand in the community knows anything about. What could induce such persons, if such there be, to join in the manœuvre in question, we cannot say. Probably they have their own reasons and are satisfied with them.

For a long time back it has been very evident to us that certain persons in business, and others, in this city, were working with desperate recklessness to create trouble between the Government of the United States and the people of this Territory.

We have been familiar with many of their actions here and elsewhere, and to much of their language ventured in their star chambers we have not been entirely a stranger. It is not strange to find a Judas among good men, and it is a common thing to find a leaky vessel among bad men. Without searching for the latter—and from the indiscretion of their organ—it has not been difficult to keep track of the movements of certain parties who have earned an excellent title to be considered the bitter enemies of this community.

It was very plain to be seen that with the departure of the troops from Utah, business could not fail to be affected, apart from the general decline throughout the country, the inevitable reaction from the flush times of the war, when enormous expenditures were made throughout the country, and we are not at all surprised that our citizens should resent the desperate efforts made by certain merchants here to secure the presence of a large number of troops near this city, and a consequent large and needless increase of expenditure, even though to secure their end it should bring on a conflict between the people and the Government.

Annual Message of Gov. Durkee—Progress of the Territory.

GOV. DURKEE, of Utah, in his annual Message, alluded as follows to the mineral resources of that Territory:

"During the past year some progress has been made in the development of the unquestionably great mineral wealth of our Territory. Assays and other experiments would seem to demonstrate that the Cottonwood, Rush Valley, Bingham, Kanyon and Minersville mineral districts are equal in richness to any yet discovered upon the continent.

The Pahranagat mines, too, much more extensive, as far as worked, have proved equally rich, and, although probably soon to be annexed to the State of Nevada, will yet, by their contiguity to our settlements and avenues of travel, be, to a great extent, equally dependent upon us for supplies, as those within our borders.

The value of these mines to our people, both from their rich products and from the home market furnished for our surplus agricultural products, cannot be over-estimated. Although the highest degree of success in their working cannot be looked for until the completion of the Pacific Railroad shall inaugurate the era of a cheap transportation and supplies, yet much will meanwhile be accomplished by the enterprising capitalists of our own and foreign countries.

The great importance of creating a home market for our products is evident to all; and for that reason, as well as others, the development of our mineral wealth should be encouraged and protected in every manner possible by prudent and fostering legislation.

I would respectfully again call your attention to the desirableness of taking immediate steps toward forming an ample collection of mineral specimens from all portions of the Territory. The proprietors of mineral lodes would gladly donate such specimens, and a collection could thus be formed, although without cost, which would be of great value, as exhibiting truthfully to our people, and to strangers visiting the Territory, our great resources in the department of the precious metal."

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Speech of Senator Wade, of Ohio, at Memphis, Tenn.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When I started upon this excursion it was thoroughly understood by me, and all who were associated with me, that no speeches were to be made. We pledged ourselves that we would make none. We did not belive that this Southern climate was ready for the discussion of this topic. My purpose was, in visiting this part of the country, to explore, as far as it might be done in an excursion of this kind, this vast region which lies between the Potomac and the Gulf of Mexico. I never had been over it, and I was anxious to see a little of the outlines of this country, its soil, its climate and its capabilities. It is true that such an excursion gave but little opportunity for such examination. I expect to do but little in the way of politics. You have complimented by your toast the Congress of the United States, of which I am an humble member, and it would be ungrateful in me if I did not return in their behalf my sincere thanks to you for the hospitality we have received on this excursion. We have not passed a city, scarcely a hamlet, but the people have turned out, and by their boundless hospitality made us their guests. I am not of those who deal in this as a pure matter of sentiment, for it is frequently superinduced by good living, and passes off with it. [Laughter.] Yet I would rather say something, if I must speak, that will test the sincerity of us all. I know what you want. You want to know what the temper and disposition of Congress are. [Applause.] You want to know something of the minds of the people of the North, whom they represent; and, therefore, I suppose it is that you have called me out, as a member of that body, to give my views. It is true I am not authorized to speak for Congress or for the people of the United States. I am only one member of that body. I have no new doctrine to preach. Sir, my principles are the same in any latitude. If you will have me speak I will speak precisely as in Cincinnati, or any other city. [A Voice—"That's right."] You are anxious to know what that great body, holding the destinies of this nation, intend to do. Let me say to you, in my judgment *the destinies of this nation rightfully belong to the people, secondly to Congress, as their immediate representatives.* If there is anything the founders of our Government wanted to escape from it was the despotism of the one-man power, and therefore they consigned the legislative powers of this Government, and the power to fix its policies, to the Congress of the United States, and nowhere else. [Applause.]

Now let me say that I do know that the great body of which I am an humble member, have no resentments toward the people of any portion of this country; none at all. [Applause.] They will indulge in no vindictive legislation. *They will be guided by their sense of security and justice; nothing else.* There never was a Congress selected since the Constitution was framed in this country, with a more definite purpose, and more thoroughly understood by the people, who have approved of all their acts; and they have commenced upon the principle the present session, and they will take no step backward. This sentiment will not be cheered here. Nevertheless truth is truth; let every man understand it. [Applause.]

I say to you, I might speak many pleasant things in your ears and I would be cheered as I went along, but I should leave you with the impression, perhaps, that I had made a false impression upon your minds. I never have deceived mortal man, and I never will. [Applause.] I tell you Congress did get up certain stated principles at the last session with great and unusual deliberation; that they were careful in every word and every letter that bespoke the sentiment. They appealed from the enunciation of that sentiment to the people, for their approval or disapproval; and the people, with one united voice, has come up and said that what we have done is right. I say to you *there is no hope that Congress will recede one inch from what they have done.* This I say to you not for the purpose of stirring up your passions, because if it must be so, as fair antagonists, we will not deceive you in anything. We think, Sirs, that what we did last Winter was right; you have not asked the question. I do not speak of the people of Tennessee, who are entirely out of this controversy. They have joined their fortunes to the old Government; I know that they will never secede from it. There are other States that without consideration have thrown the doings of Congress to the winds; are they calculating to make any other terms? You have not called on us for other terms, but thrown them aside as utterly worthless. And in my judgment, sirs, while I will assure you that every man in the North is as anxious for this Union as any man can possibly be, we regret as much as you can possibly regret the circumstances which for a time suspended our relations. We ardently hope they may be resumed again upon the principles of right, justice, liberty and equality.

We know the time is not distant when this thing will be done; there is no doubt of it. The fiat has gone out; we shall be united again, and upon the principles of justice and security, such as will bring no further controversy. I say these things because many gentlemen have been to me to-day, yesterday and the day before, to know privately what my opinions are in regard to the people of the North and this Congress. Instead of answering each individually, as you have called me out, I have declared honestly my opinion of the sentiments of the people of the North. I rejoice to hear those good old tunes that bespeak a return of the sentiments of those good old times I hope we shall see, and I assure you that when they do return we are perfectly sure of that great principle of constitutional liberty.

ALABAMA.

Gov. Patton's Recent Speech at Huntsville in Favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* publishes the following report of Gov. PATTON's recent speech at that place. The Montgomery *Mail*, in quoting the report, says: "We can only hope that His Excellency has been incorrectly reported. If the report, however, is correct, we are sorry to be compelled to bid farewell to the Governor." The *Advocate* says:

"GOV. PATTON's speech on Monday was in defence of his position on the Constitutional Amendent, in explanation of that measure, and in telling the people to 'look the situation square in the face.' He said his opinions were the same as declared in his regular message, but that the developments were different; Congress was in session, it would 'take no step backward,' it would take nothing less than the Amendment, and if the State rejected it Congress would territorialize her or put her in the hands of a Commissioner, and that men had already gone to Washington to get to be made Provisional Governor. He was opposed on principal to the Amendment, detested it, but 'look your situation squarely in the face,' and its adoption would secure the restoration of the State. He was fighting the Radicals, North and South, as he did in 1860, when both extremes were against the middle ground—DOUGLAS. He warned the people then of the evils to come from secession, but in vain. The Secessionists precipitated war, and then left the others to do most of the fighting, while they sought 'bomb-proofs,' easiest places, and were skulkers from the fight, trying, too, to keep their sons out of it! These same sort of Radicals, extremists, would bring another war, more trouble on the people, if they still persist in their course.

He said we were as much in the power of Congress, the State was as helpless against its action, as was LEE in the clutches of GRANT, or JOHNSON in SHERMAN's. They surrendered without loss of honor, without shame or degradation, and all approved their acts in saving the lives of the small remnant of our brave boys. Now, he said, can't the politicians, the bomb-proofs, surrender to Congress without loss of honor as LEE and JOHNSON did? They are as helpless. 'Look your situation squarely in the face!' He said, resistance to Congress may be carried too far, as the war was carried on too long.

Mr. DAVIS ought to have closed it, made terms, two years before LEE's surrender, and thus have saved the lives of so many of our gallant boys who were butchered up. My two sons would have been saved had this been done, he said. (So would ours, too, and thousands of others, we add, needlessly sacrificed by the bomb-proofs in power to unholy ambition.) Continued resistance to Congress may be as disastrous to the State politically as the two last years of the war were to the lives of our sons. Accept its terms now and defeat the Radicals—give strength to the moderate Republicans and Democrats, with President JOHNSON. The latter, he said, had continued his opposition to Congress and the popular will too long, and further persistence would result as DAVIS' course did to the South in carrying on the war two years too long. 'Look the situation square in the face,' he replied to a question, 'do you defend the Amendment?' He said let the people remember how he warned them in 1860 of the evils of secession—let them remember that the then precipitators became bomb-proofs and skulkers from the war, &c. They now, with the Radicals of the North, will bring another war upon you, with ruin and devastation—the same class of men that he warned against in 1860 while for DOUGLAS. He was a moderate man against Radicals in both sections.

GOV. PATTON explained the different sections of the Amendment at length. He suggested to the Legislature to consider—did not recommend its adoption—to 'look the situation square in the face!' It did not deprive any Confederate soldier of the right to hold State office—only about 2,500 or 3,000 men in the State were rendered ineligible (himself included) to State office. Ought they to stand in the way of peace, prosperity and reunion? He said this present uncertainty was destroying the people, driving them out of the State, deterring others from coming in, and keeping capital away from our mines, water power, &c. He was on his way to New-York to protect the financial credit of the State. He had borrowed $350,000 there on pawning $450,000 in the new 8 per cent. bonds, which was due Jan. 1, 1867. In the present disjointed condition, the capitalists would not let the State have the money any longer; and he would have to pay it by any sacrifice of bonds! 'Look the situation square in the face!' and be not again led to ruin by the same sort of men as betrayed you in 1860. Be warned in time, and heed the warning. Be not seduced into a second war against the Union.

Would you, Gov. PATTON, sacrifice principle to policy? he was asked. Did not all who desired the success of the Confederacy, a separate nationality and Slavery continued, sacrifice principle to policy on the surrender, and on taking the oath of amnesty? He replied in effect: Was not all principle given up when we yielded to the conqueror, and are not our only rights what he gives us?

Gov. PATTON spoke in a plaintiff, suggestive manner, well calculated to make sensible men think. His excoriation of the present calamities of the people, which he attributed to secession and the war caused by that act of folly and madness, was severe and hurt badly. He was repeatedly catechized by one or two of that persuasion. He was listened to quietly, although it was evident the passions and prejudices of many were against his present position."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Senatorial Question—Letter from Mr. Stevens—How some Elections have been Managed in the Past.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Jan. 7.

The following is the letter of Senator WHITE to Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, together with the reply of Mr. STEVENS:

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 3, 1867.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Washington:

DEAR SIR: Your extended experience, your wise, earnest, decided views, your eminent public services, have endeared you to the genuine-hearted Republicans of Pennsylvania, and you will be supported by many of them in the impending contest for United States Senator. While it is believed this support and your election will be acceptable to you, your aversion to mingle personally in the contest is also well known. Allow me, however, at the instance of your friends here, in view of vital interests involved in the contest, to earnestly ask you to forego your disinclination to interfere personally in this matter, and request you to visit Harrisburgh the early part of the coming week to consult with your friends and the friends of Republican principles. I write at the request of many of your friends.

Very truly yours, HARRY WHITE.

MR. STEVENS' REPLY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
XXXIXTH CONGRESS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1867.

Hon. H. White, Pennsylvania Senate:

SIR: I have received yours of the 3d, suggesting to me the wish of several friends that I would visit Harrisburgh in the beginning of next week. This you do not hesitate to say is in connection with the pending election of United States Senator. My name has been mentioned among the candidates, and my friends think that my presence may improve my chances by removing some false impressions. When I allowed my name to be used it was with the express understanding that I should in no way canvass for places. I have an abiding aversion for any office, but to solicit votes for the office of United States Senator is repugnant to all my ideas of propriety. It seems to me that for that high office the Legislature ought to be wholly uninfluenced by solicitation, or any more substantial argument, to select whomsoever they might deem best qualified for the office. I have thought that they were competent to survey the State and select the man who would do it most honor without prompting; but there are peculiar relations operating in Pennsylvania still more powerful.

It cannot be denied, and therefore need not be concealed, that for the last ten or fifteen years the Legislature of Pennsylvania has had a most unenviable reputation; corruption and fraud have been freely charged, and I fear too often proved, to have controlled their actions. No matter how honest when chosen, the atmosphere of Harrisburgh seems to have pierced many of them with a demoralizing taint; a seat in the Legislature becomes an object of ambition, not for the *per diem*, but for the chance of levying contributions from rich corporations, and other large jobs. Corruption finally became so respectable, as to seduce candidates for office boldly to bid for them, and to pay the cost for the delivery of the ballot. The very office of Senator is known to have been once bought with gold, and to have been trafficked for an offer on several occasions in exchange for the precious metals. Indeed, it has become proverbial that the longest purse is sure to win. So sure is this, that men once or more detected in such shameful practices do not hesitate to appear before the public and ask leave to practice the same game. How can any man who has any character to lose consent to enter into such competition?

Fortunately for the country, the present Legislature is above suspicion. Those who were in former Legislatures, and were tainted, have been left at home, and pure men sent to their places. So far as my knowledge of their reputation extends, no man can be found around when there hangs any mistrust. Then why should I visit you as if to attempt to influence such independent and pure men? Besides, it might be injurious to members if any who have known to have been elected against me should change sides. The inference would be inevitable that they had yielded to illegitimate arguments.

When the election was over, if certain members who were supposed to be expected to vote for various candidates, were found to be going for one against the declared aversion of their constituents, nothing could save them from the charge of purchase and sale, but the known meagreness of my purse. I would not subject any friend to this imputation. For these and other reasons I have come to the conclusion that I had better not visit Harrisburgh as you request. Yours, respectfully,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

P. S.—DEAR SIR: Since writing you under date of Jan. 5, certain facts have come to my knowledge which may oblige me to reconsider my determination; if so, I will be in Harrisburgh on Tuesday week. Yours, &c., THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Illinois Senatorship.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated the 4th inst., gives the following:

"The Senatorial question absorbed considerable attention to-day, but is somewhat overshadowed by the Speakership. Senator TRUMBULL's friends count upon at least fifty members of the lower House as sure for him. A rumor started by a Chicago journal that Senator TRUMBULL had indorsed the recent decision of the Supreme Court, caused much fluttering and anxiety among his friends to-day, and infused new encouragement into the ranks of his opponents, but the following dispatch from Senator TRUMBULL sets that rumor at rest:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4, 1867.

I have neither expressed nor entertained the opinion attributed to me in the telegram to which you refer. (Signed.) L. TRUMBULL.

This, I think, and this is the general opinion here, renders Judge TRUMBULL's success almost certain. The lobby interests already show a pretty large delegation, which promise to increase *ad infinitum*."

The Missouri Senatorship.

Seventy-four radical members of the Missouri Legislature declare emphatically for CHARLES D. DRAKE for United States Senator, thus insuring his nomination in the caucus. It is stated that the conservatives in the Legislature will support Dr. M. L. LINTON, a former Republican, for Senator, unless a combination with disaffected Republicans should be possible, to defeat Mr. DRAKE.

Political Items.

GOV. VANCE, of North Carolina, visited Newbern last week, and in response to a serenade, made a brief speech, in which he alluded to the fact that he was now welcomed by all parties, while during the war it was impossible for him to visit the city. He said it "gave him pleasure to think that once more all the people of this great American nation were coming together. They would all come together when the Northern people had learned the lesson *we* had been taught by the war. Reconstruction would take place when the North made us willing, and that would be by doing us justice."

JOSEPH J. STEWART, the defeated Radical candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, which includes the twelve upper Wards of the City of Baltimore, has served upon Col. PHELPS, the successful candidate, notice of his purpose to contest the election, upon the grounds of frauds on the part of the registrars, and revolutionary interference with the election on the part of Gov. SWANN, Gen. U. S. GRANT, Gen. CANBY, &c. Col. PHELPS has joined issue, and denies all and singular the allegations of the contestant.

The State election in Virginia legally takes place in May next, although the Governor and other officers will not assume their positions until January, 1868. The Richmond *Examiner* advises that, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the times, the General Assembly pass a law deferring these elections until October or November next; and the *Enquirer* confesses itself very favorably impressed with the suggestion.

Moved by the statement that the Democratic Executive Committee at Washington, of which CHAS. MASON, of Iowa, is Chairman, are considering the propriety of calling a National Convention, the Cleveland *Plaindealer* exclaims: "We would like to know by what authority, and at whose solicitation, CHARLES MASON calls now a National Convention of the Democratic Party. What good is to be achieved by such a convention at the present period?"

A Democratic Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 29th ult., recommended Judge THURMAN as a candidate for Governor, and also that the Democratic State Convention at that place on the 8th adopt a resolution requesting the Legislature to submit to the people, at the next annual election, the question of striking out the word "white" from the Constitution of Ohio, and declaring that they will hereafter, as heretofore, oppose the proposition at the polls.

The Shelbyville (Ky.) *American Union* objects to the nomination of Gen. A. A. KYLE, of Hawkins County, saying that "East Tennessee has enough already. That division of the State has the President, the Governor, one United States Senator, one Federal Judge, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer."

HON. JACOB BENTON, of Lancaster, will probably be the Republican candidate for Congress in the New-Hampshire Third District.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED SWINDLING TRANSACTIONS.

A Member of an Extensive Commission Firm in Court, Charged with False Pretences—$5,000 Involved—The Accused Committed for Examination.

Yesterday morning, Mr. J. S. CHRISTIE, Jr., one of the well-known firm of A. G. BEHRLING & Co., importers and commission merchants, doing business at No. 72 Beaver-street, in this City, was arrested and brought before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on two serious charges of false pretences, preferred against him by Mr. FERDINAND A. MARSILLY, a commission merchant having an office at No. 72 Wall-street.

The details of one of the alleged swindling transactions will be found in the following affidavit, which was yesterday submitted to the magistrate:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—FERDINAND A. MARSILLY, of No. 48 West Fifteenth-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 27th day of December, 1866, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, the following property, viz., a check upon the Brooklyn Bank, hereto annexed and marked "A," for the sum of $1,960, the property of OTTO LUDOVICI and JULIUS LUDOVICI, was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away, obtained from said OTTO and JULIUS, and converted and realized by J. S. CHRISTIE, Jr.; that deponent in the transaction acting as agent for said LUDOVICIS; that said CHRISTIE stated to deponent that he had an account in the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J.; that his check was good and would be paid, and that he wished deponent to exchange his said check for the check of LUDOVICIS; that deponent thereupon took the check of said CHRISTIE; saw said LUDOVICIS, repeated to them said statements and obtained from them their said check marked "A," and gave it to said CHRISTIE, who thereupon obtained upon it the cash; and deponent says that on the 27th day of December, 1866, said CHRISTIE's firm made an assignment; that said check of said CHRISTIE was dishonored and protested, and that said CHRISTIE when spoken to by this deponent, said that he gave to this deponent said check of said CHRISTIE and effected said exchange and obtained said money, because his partner told him that he "might as well stick said LUDOVICI as anybody else."

And this deponent charges that by the trick and device of said check of said CHRISTIE and said exchange, and with a felonious intent from the beginning by said trick and device to defraud said LUDOVICI, said CHRISTIE obtained $1,960, the property of said LUDOVICI. Therefore he asks that said CHRISTIE be arrested and dealt with according to law.

FERDINAND A. MARSILLY.

Sworn before me this Jan. 6, 1867.
THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

A second affidavit accompanied the above, which charges the accused with uttering a check for $2,475 upon the same bank, and bearing date of the 22d of December, by which the complainant alleges that he was defrauded out of that amount by the same means as set forth in the previous affidavit.

CHRISTIE denies his guilt, and alleges that the whole charge is simply the result of a conspiracy, which fact he hopes to prove at the examination, which will take place this morning at 10 o'clock. Meanwhile the accused was committed to prison.

A New Steamship.

A number of persons connected with the shipping interest were yesterday invited to lunch on board the new steamship *Chicago*. The ship was beautifully decorated with flags of all nations, and, although receiving cargo preparatory to her departure for Liverpool to-day, was in splendid condition. The *Chicago* belongs to the Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company, and is designed to carry freight and passengers between this port and Liverpool. The Company was but recently organized, the stock being owned about equally by European and American capitalists. Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUYON, well known in the commercial world, represent the American interest.

The *Manhattan*, now on her fourth voyage, is the first ship built for the line, and will for the present alternate with the *Chicago*. Five other ships are in process of construction. The *Chicago* was built at Jarrow, on the Tyne, after the American model. She is 368 feet long, 42½ feet beam, and 2,964 tons burden. Her engines, embracing all the modern improvements, are 360 horse power. She is intended more for carrying freight, but nevertheless can comfortably accommodate 1,000 steerage and 75 cabin passengers. She will take out to-day 2,500 bales cotton, 20,000 bushels corn, 200 tons cheese, 200 tons rice and 200 tons assorted merchandise. It is claimed that the *Chicago* combines the speed of the vessels of the Inman line and the capacity of the National. She is built in the staunchest manner, and her cabin accommodations are not excelled by those of any steamship sailing from this port. There were present yesterday at dinner a Committee from the Board of Trade of Chicago, delegated to present to Capt. HARRIS a beautiful white silk flag in the name of the Board of Trade of the Garden City, out of compliment to the name of the vessel. Wine circulated freely, and many speeches were made. The American Eagle was duly eulogized, and that particular claw of the sagacious bird which is popularly supposed to rest lovingly upon the head of the "Empire" of Chicago, was especially glorified. The flag is a very pretty one, bearing the name of that city, and consequently and of necessity of the ship also, and the coat of arms of the centre of all creation—Chicago. Capt. HARRIS cut the combs of these long-winded Western orators by replying to their self-laudations in about twenty words. The *Chicago* is certainly a beautiful ship, and we trust she may make many pleasant and profitable voyages between the Old World and the New.

Fenianism.

The desertion of the Fenian cause by the great C. O. I. R., JAMES STEPHENS, has cast a gloom over the Brotherhood and caused a disaffection among its members which is not likely to be healed speedily. The impression gains ground that STEPHENS was sent here by the British Government for the express purpose of sowing discord in the Fenian ranks and plundering the treasury to the extent of his ability. If such was his mission, a more competent agent could not have been selected, for in both particulars he has been eminently successful. Of all the Irish revolutionists who have come to this country to steal the earnings of their hardworking countrymen and women, Mr. STEPHENS has been the most brazen and persistent. From the very first he refused to be accountable to anybody for funds he received, declined the services of a treasurer and insisted that all moneys should be paid to him personally. How many thousands of dollars he obtained it is impossible to say, but the probability is that his pockets are sufficiently well lined to enable him to "seek some sequestered spot," and there end his days in luxury. Great indignation is manifested among the rank and file toward the deserting leader, and the terms "traitor," "coward" and "thief" are as freely applied to him as he so recently bestowed them upon others. Efforts are being made to hold the organization together, but confidence in Irish leaders seems altogether fled, and naught but denunciation is found. Indignation meetings are announced to be held immediately, and an encouraging address is to be put forth at an early day. An attempt will be made to unite what is left of the Stephens Fenians to the Robert's wing, but it is doubtful if it succeed. On the whole, Fenianism in this country at the present time is, as it always has been here and in Ireland also, in a most delightful muddle.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

SNEAK THIEF.

The Sixth Ward Police arrested ALBERT RATH, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen three coats, a pair of pantaloons and a vest, valued at $80, the property of BARTHOLD ENRISCH, of No. 53 Bayard-street. Both the complainant and the accused boarded in the same house, and the robbery took place on Monday. When RATH was arrested the stolen property was found in his possession. He was committed for trial.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

WM. H. FOWLER, driver of a Broadway omnibus, was arrested yesterday by one of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of driving a disabled and diseased horse. The prisoner was held for trial, and locked up in default of $300 bail. The Magistrate was of the opinion that the proprietors of the line were more culpable than the prisoner, and regretted his inability to punish them.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

On the 18th of last October JAMES H. BUGLE, aged 26 years, was arrested on a charge of stealing $100 in money from his employer, JACOB CLUTE, of No. 176 Broadway. The case came up yesterday for final decision, when the prisoner was discharged from custody by the magistrate, on the ground of insufficient evidence. It is understood that a new complaint of embezzlement will be made against the accused at an early day.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.

Yesterday morning a man named MAX NEWMAN was arrested and brought before Justice SHANDLEY, charged with stealing a trunk and a quantity of clothing contained in the same. It appears that the owner of the property, Mr. LEWIS LIEBES, had occasion to leave home yesterday morning on business, and upon his return shortly afterward he discovered that the property just mentioned had been stolen from his room. Some of the neighbors informed him that they had seen MAX leave the building a short time before, with the trunk in his possession, but as he was an acquaintance of Mr. LIEBES they thought nothing of the circumstance. The thief and his spoils were traced to a lager-beer saloon in the vicinity, where both were secured. Upon being arrested, the accused admitted his guilt. He was locked up for examination.

BURGLARY.

On the evening of Saturday last, the dwelling-house of Mr. BARNARD DOSCHEN, at No. 127 Avenue C, was entered while the family was absent, and a number of silk dresses and shawls, valued in all at $387, were stolen. Yesterday, JOHN HOEY and JOHN O'NEIL were arrested on suspicion of having committed the burglary, as one of them was caught in the act of pawning one of the stolen shawls at an office in Grand-street. Both the prisoners were committed for examination in default of the required bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A MIXED UP AFFAIR.

Mrs. ANN [illegible], who resides at No. [illegible] Franklin-street, [illegible] named MATILDA BATES, whom she charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry and money of the value, in all, of $267. The accused denies her guilt, and alleges that she keeps a boarding-house, and that the complainant left the articles referred to in the affidavit at her house for safe keeping, and that as soon as they were demanded she gave them up. The prisoner was locked up for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars To-Day—Jan. 9.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

Preferred Causes.

Nos.
1—Peterson vs. The People, &c.
2—People vs. Rehn.
3—Same vs. Engle.
4—Same vs. Bierschilhe.
5—Same vs. Bauaer.
6—Same vs. Kraushaar.
7—Same vs. Claus.
8—Same vs. Raurchart.
9—Same vs. Canter.
10—Same vs. McKay.
11—Same vs. O'Brien.
12—Same vs. Jacobs.
13—Same vs. Powers.

Enumerated Motions.

12—M. & T. Bank vs. Morrell.
13—Leigh vs. Hay.
14—Feitch vs. Russell.
15—Brett vs. Catlin.
16—Brinck vs. Brown.
17—Jackson vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
18—Mead vs. Shepard.
19—Whinfield vs. Stearnes.
20—Sawson vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
22—McCambie vs. Spader.
23—Hoy vs. Smith.
25—Morgan vs. Peabody.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Justice Sutherland—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1097—Brien vs. Raphael.
535—Benton vs. Myers.
655—Thompson vs. Christie.
901—N. W. Bank of Georgia vs. Leland.
907—Pallan vs. Smith.
669—Bragg vs. H. F. & M. Ins. Co.
129—Williams vs. St. John.
631—Hotchkiss vs. The N. L. Oil Co.
863—Zinn vs. Nehfelder.
869—Board of Com. of P. vs. The N. J. S. Co.
871—Isaacs vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
879—Leshmere vs. Kerr.
563—Roby vs. Lachmere.
649—Rothschild vs. Ingles.
661—Consinery vs. Dimick.
903—Woods vs. Marchant, Jr.
341—Witte vs. Ulrichs.
823—Bloomer vs. Babcock.
907—Stevens vs. Post.
969—Security L. Ins. & A. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
659—Anderson vs. The Minnesota Min. Co. et al.
283—Nelson, Jr. vs. Odiome.
618—Dyer vs. Otis.
468—Ballatine vs. Henry.
342—Corwin vs. Field.
638—Winans vs. Walker.
252—Cronin vs. Field.
846—Wood vs. The City of Brooklyn.
664—Cullen vs. Eldridge.
628—Stutenback vs. Brown.
888—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
894—Rogers vs. Parkerson.
904—The Nassau Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
906—The Nat. S. and L. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
930—Redfield vs. Redfield.
296—Massey vs. Massey.
934—Brown vs. Mallony.
938—Hallgarten vs. Lane.
948—Clay vs. Roemmel.
950—Grocers' Nat. Bank vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
24—Daly vs. Ericsson.
38—Kennedy vs. Simpson.
39—Esty vs. Embler.
44—Bell vs. Karct.
77—Lesynsky vs. Halling.
85—Stillman vs. Gruber.
89—In re. The Russel File Company.
92—Cook vs. Henrich.
115—People vs. Lacoste.
125—Hazard vs. Henry.
126—Rodman vs. McHenry.
127—Green vs. Eldridge.
129—Pfeiffer vs. Morange.
151—Black vs. McAlear.
155—Hackes vs. Pinner.
165—Pepplier vs. Willis.
166—Brice vs. —— Palmer.
167—Ward vs. Ward.
169—Siebrecht vs. Butler.
170—Tilden vs. Same.
171—Reamy vs. Same.
172—Lester vs. Same.
173—Same vs. Same.
182—Allen vs. Porter.

The general call is at No. 213—Harris vs. Welde, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2769—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.
2771—Casey vs. The Same.
2061—Rice vs. Spear.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly.
2525—Read vs. Orton.
3433—McMulken vs. Windich.
2413—Quick vs. Dalmer.
2415—Bergusann vs. Payser.
1217—Banckney vs. Lynch.
2473—Shepard vs. Roesch.
2623—Jerome vs. Greene.
1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
2327—The Mayor, &c. vs. Reynolds.
2635—Grossman vs. Liebmann.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2810—Ryan vs. Henry.
2430—Horton vs. Smith.
2556—Deane vs. Rider.
2704—Ross vs. The Mayor, &c.
2850—Callaghan vs. Kellogg.
2846—Gontel vs. The Mayor, &c.
2796—Berder vs. Comstock.
2834—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
2829—White vs. The same.
2852—Moral vs. Beckel.
2934—Lyons vs. Kelly.
2128—Bierce vs. The People's Fire Insurance Company.
2068—Glover vs. Whitcomb.
2776—Birdsall vs. Bond.
1058—Jones vs. Degrau.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—The Court opens at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Nos.
9—Bolger vs. Atchison.
300—Lebanon vs. Healey.
18—Rooney vs. Geissler.
21—Smith vs. Spratt.
246—Item vs. Mosback.
259—McKinley vs. Holke.
26—Same vs. Same.
149—Smith vs. Ayret.
269—Valentine vs. Valentine—Owelin vs. Louis.
25—Pope vs. Segel.
26—Lyons vs. Thompson.
27—Hememan vs. Robb.
28—Gibbons vs. Schenfield.
29—Salter vs. Gilbert.
30—Lahey vs. Cole.
31—Wattington vs. Quigley.
32—Scott vs. Stewart.
33—Ingraham vs. McNamara.
34—Muller vs. Tackmann.

Jurisdiction of American Consuls in Egypt—An Interesting and Novel Question.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Barnard, P. J., Ingraham and Clerke, J. J.

Francis Dainese vs. R. H. Allen & Co., Charles Hale and Joseph H. Choate.—Appeal from order made at Special Term by Mr. Justice Clerke continuing a temporary injunction.

The plaintiff is a citizen and resident of the District of Columbia. In 1863, while at Alexandria, in Egypt, he, through an agent in New-York, ordered certain goods sent to Egypt. The defendants, Allen & Co., merchants in New-York, undertook to fill the orders. They sent goods to Egypt and claim that Dainese is indebted to them on account thereof to the amount of about £1,000.

In November, 1864, Dainese having then left Egypt to return to the United States, defendants, Allen, through an agent in Egypt, commenced proceedings in the nature of a civil suit before defendant Hale, United States Consul at Alexandria, to recover the balance alleged to be due to them. The Consul, on the application of Allen's agent, issued an attachment against Dainese's goods and took possession of them, notifying debtors not to pay him. Notice of these proceedings was given to Dainese in Washington in August, 1866, and he was notified to appear before the Consul in Egypt and defend the suit in October, 1866.

Hale, the Consul appointed Mr. J. H. Choate, Commissioner, to take testimony to be used before him.

Dainese brings this suit to restrain all these proceedings.

A temporary injunction was granted by Mr. Justice Barnard, which was, on motion of plaintiff, continued by Mr. Justice Clerke. Defendant Allen appealed to the General Term, which, on argument, affirmed the order.

The following opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice CLERKE:

I. Even if the judicial authority was vested by the conjoint consent of the Government of the United States, and that of the Ottoman Porte in the American Consul at Alexandria, still it would not be the judicial power contemplated in the third article of the Constitution.

The power contemplated by the Constitution is that which is possessed and exercised by regularly organized tribunals within the Territory of the United States; in which actions are prosecuted and justice administered by Judges especially appointed according to an established procedure, and in a regular and formal manner.

The authority given to executive officers to exercise judicial functions incidentally or occasionally, is not that judicial power to which the third article of the Constitution has reference.

Therefore a State Court will not refrain from interfering with persons prosecuting a claim before an American Consul in a foreign country, where the Consul has no jurisdiction of such claim or exercises an authority to which he has no right.

II. As a general rule, if a party has an adequate remedy at law a court of equity will not interfere by injunction. But it is sometimes difficult to determine whether he has an adequate remedy, particularly where an injury may be suffered through the instrumentality of judicial proceedings in a foreign country; and therefore, as Lord Brougham says in Carron Iron Company *vs.* McLaren, (5 House of Lords Rep., 438,) "if a suit instituted abroad appears ill-calculated to answer the ends of justice, the Court of Chancery will restrain the foreign action."

III. At the time the proceedings under consideration were commenced before the Consul, he had no jurisdiction in civil cases.

There are only two treaties, I believe, between the United States and the Ottoman Porte in which the latter has delegated any portion of judicial authority to the Consuls of the former.

The treaty of 1830 does undoubtedly grant to them in certain cases criminal jurisdiction, but nothing more.

The treaty of 1860 has the following provision: "It moreover expressly stipulated that all rights, privileges and immunities, which the Sublime Porte now grants or may hereafter grant to or suffer to be enjoyed by the subjects, ships, commerce or navigation of any other forein Power shall be equally granted to, exercised and enjoyed by the citizens, vessels, commerce and navigation of the United States of America."

It is contended because the Consuls of other nations have exercised jurisdiction in civil cases in Turkey, that this provision delegates the same jurisdiction to American Consuls. It does not contain a single word relative to Consular authority of any description. It relates solely to privileges allowed to private individuals, and to commerce and navigation.

Before we can decide that a nation parts with any of her sovereign authority, the language by which it is transferred should be direct and unequivocal. From the language quoted, it is evident that no such design was ever the subject of negotiation.

Nor do I think Congress has conferred any such authority upon Consuls, although if it had, the authority would be ineffectual without the concurrence of the Ottoman Porte. As we have seen that this concurrence has not been yielded, it is scarcely necessary to examine the acts of Congress relating to this subject with any particularity.

By the act of 1860 judicial power is conferred on Consuls in criminal matters, and in civil cases with such powers as Consuls in China possess as far as the same is permitted by the laws of Turkey or its usages in its intercourse with the Franks or other Christian nations.

By the treaty with China the jurisdiction of Consuls in civil cases is confined to questions between citizens of the United States resident in China.

Neither party in the proceedings before the Consul in Alexandria resided there at the time they were commenced, or at any time since.

It is unnecessary to pursue this examination any further, as we have seen that the Ottoman Porte has never yielded any jurisdiction in civil cases to American Consuls.

On the whole, I think this injunction ought to be continued. We have jurisdiction over the person of the defendants. It is a proper case for the exercise of that jurisdiction, and the prosecution of the proceedings before the Consul at Alexandria is calculated to be productive of gross injustice.

Order should be affirmed, all the Judges concurring. Order affirmed with costs.

Charles F. Blake and S. J. Glassey, of counsel for plaintiff; Eaton, Tailer and Newell, of counsel for defendant, Allen.

The Case of Smith J. Eastman.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Potter.

Cornelius S. Bushnell vs. Smith J. Eastman and others.—In this case, which was tried in November last, and of which a report appeared in the TIMES, the Court has rendered judgment for plaintiff, deciding that the mortgage for about $23,000, executed by the defendant, Eastman, to his father, Levi Eastman, just before said S. J. Eastman fled to Europe in June, 1865, was fraudulent and void, as against the creditors. It was proved on the trial that S. J. Eastman had obtained some $265,000 on false warehouse receipts shortly before he left the country, about $30,000 of which he obtained from plaintiff, and this action was brought to set aside this mortgage, so that plaintiff might have the property covered by it applied to the payment of his claim, upon which he had recovered a judgment.

G. W. Parsons and Edwards Pierrepont, counsel for plaintiff, and Daniel D. Lord for defendants.

The Liquor Cases and the Decision of the Court of Appeals—The Court of Common Pleas Asked to Disregard the Decision and Continue the Injunctions—Every Judge to Decide for Himself Whether a Law Conflicts with the Constitution of the United States and Act Accordingly—Extraordinary Argument of John Graham, Esq.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 8.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

George W. Holt vs. Jackson S. Schultz et al., Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health, &c., et al.—This is one of the liquor cases in which it was stated to the Court yesterday that new points were involved not embraced in the decision of the Court of Appeals, and which the Court consented to hear at the opening of the Court this morning. John Graham, Esq., appeared for Mr. Holt, and George Bliss and Dorman B. Eaton for the Board of Health.

Mr. Bliss opened the argument for the Board of Health by asking that the order granting the injunction against the Excise Commissioners be vacated, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals, the same as in all the other cases. He said that the plaintiff in this case framed his complaint entirely on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law, and his prayer for relief was that the act of the Legislature regulating the sale of liquors be declared unconstitutional. The cases decided by the Court of Appeals presented all the facts contained in this case, and had been fully adjudicated by the Court of last resort, and it only remained for this Court to reverse its action relative to these cases, and to vacate the injunctions in obedience to the decision.

John Graham, Esq., then addressed the Court in behalf of his client, Mr. Holt, in a speech of over an hour's length in opposition to the motion to vacate the injunction. He presented a printed brief which he read to the Court, and in which the "points" of his case were prefaced by a history of the origin of the liquor dealers' opposition to the Excise Law, and by various other matters of a somewhat extraordinary character. From this history it appears that Walter W. Price, "an extensive brewer, of Brooklyn," had the honor of instituting the first legal proceedings against the law, and that he did it "as the best mode of accomplishing a praiseworthy and legal end." Mr. Price, it appears, believed the act to be unconstitutional, and the Court was informed in this printed brief that "neither he nor his counsel have to this day changed or resigned their original belief or convictions. He did not expect, however, when he instituted his first proceeding, "that it would be the means of producing the litigation it has caused." And here the "brief" launches out into the following severe strictures upon the way in which Price's example was followed by others, through the instrumentality of unworthy lawyers, "solicitors" and "drummers":

"As soon as His Honor, Judge Cardozo granted the plaintiff the injunction order he asked, pending this action, various liquor-dealers in this City at once availed themselves of the benefits of that decision. They were encouraged to this by lawyers, some of whom sent 'solicitors' or 'drummers' in all directions promising to obtain the relief, which had been the occasion of so much labor to the counsel of another party and expense to his client, for sums or at rates, which (it is not too much to say) were disgraceful and disreputable to an honorable profession. The result was that the City swarmed with 'Injunction Orders.' No censure ought to or could attach to the Court that issued them. Having made a decision in one case, it had to follow it in all similar cases, until it was reversed. The censure belonged and belongs to lawyers, who stooped, in order to excite and acquire business, to rates of compensation unworthy of dignified and self-respecting members of the profession."

The "brief" then goes on to relate how about this time proceedings were initiated in the Court of Sessions to thwart the enforcement of the law by means of "demurrers to various indictments," and finds fault with the Judges of that Court for not deigning to notice the "decision of Judge Cardozo, although it preceded the judgment of the Court of Sessions." The decision of the Court of Sessions, Mr. Graham claimed, although it was right in the abstract, was not based on good grounds, that Court having decided that the law was bad "on its face," whereas it was bad in consequence of "extrinsic matter" not appearing upon the face of the law. The "brief" then proceeds to state that the case was carried to the Court of Appeals by "collusion" of certain parties with the Board of Excise, and that the intention was "to prevent the validity or invalidity of the act of 1866 being presented, or considered upon a full or fair statement of the facts."

It then accuses the Board of Excise of having pursued a course of "intimidation," and that having got into their possession $1,000,000 through licenses granted by them, "the consequences of declaring the law void had by this time become great enough to overbalance the question of its illegality, no matter how plain." Mr. Graham intermingled the reading of the preface to his brief with complaints against the public Press for misrepresenting the cause of the liquor dealers at every step of their legal proceedings, and defended Judge Cardozo for his action in the premises, claiming that his opinion on the constitutionality of the law was the ablest paper yet written upon the subject, and would be an honor to any Court in any land.

Mr. Graham then proceeded to submit his legal points in the case, commencing with the position that "the questions involved in this action are not such as could have been amicably submitted to a Court, under section 372 of the Code of Procedure, authorizing the 'submitting a controversy without action.'"

This point was elaborated in five other "points," in which it was maintained that the Board of Excise was not a "party" within the meaning of the code; that the "facts" contained in the cases taken to the Court of Appeals were not the facts in this action; that the case carried before that Court was a collusive one, and that "a decision upon an amicable state of facts may be law for the parties, but is not law for the community," and was, therefore, binding only on the parties to those suits.

The second point was, that the Act of 1866 violated the Constitution of the United States, so far as this case was concerned, in that it "impaired the obligation of contracts," the plaintiff in this case having obtained a license in 1857, and having purchased stock, relying on the continuance of such license. Judge Cardozo had decided that the "license" granted to Holt was such a contract between the authorities and him as could not be "impaired" by act of the Legislature. The Supreme Court of the United States, he claimed, had decided the question involved in this action in the case of Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward, 4th Wheaton. He claimed that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas were to "look for the supreme law of the land in the sources designated by the Constitution and in their judicial construction by the highest Federal tribunal," and that they were not bound to "surrender their consciences to the judgment of the Court of Appeals. Cannot they see," says the brief, "by referring to the reports of the decisions of that Court what it has decided without relying on the Court of Appeals?"

Judge DALY here remarked to the counsel that if the Court of Appeals had erroneously decided an act of the Legislature to be constitutional, they had their remedy by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but it was beginning at the wrong end to go to the inferior Courts of this State and ask them to disregard that decision. Such a course would put it in the power of every inferior Court or Justice of the Peace or magistrate to nullify every decision of the Court of Appeals without compelling the party to seek his proper remedy by appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Graham replied that before his clients could get to the Supreme Court, the Board of Excise would be there with their "collusive" case, and get a decision on a false statement of the facts. He still maintained that in cases of this kind, every Court had a right to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court, irrespective of the decision of the Court of Appeals, which was as much an inferior Court as respects the United States Supreme Court as the Common Pleas was as respects it. The doctrine, he said, was not disputed that the decisions of the Court of Appeals are absolutely conclusive in all matters arising within and confined to this State. Suppose, however, that that Court runs counter to a plain decision of the supreme tribunal in the land, as we have seen it did (as that tribunal thought) in the Bank of Commerce *vs.* The City of New-York, must this Court, and all the other Courts in the State, go with it? That would be and is revolutionary, for it is to turn upon and deny the fundamental law of the land.

Shall the Court of Appeals, which is but one step in several that have to be taken in the approach to the highest Court in the country, absolutely bind this Court in controversies, as to which it is a Court of inferior powers, and cannot definitely and finally pass upon them? There must be some point at which this Court ceases to be the slave of the Court of last resort. That point must be where both Courts are subject to the review of an independent tribunal, not sitting within the State, and existing for the whole country.

D. B. Eaton, Esq., counsel for the Board of Excise, replied briefly to the argument of Mr. Graham. He said that in the long argument of his opponent, he had failed to find any attempt to show that there were any points in this case not embraced in the cases decided by the Court of Appeals. He had lugged into his *ad captandum* argument, almost everything outside of the case, but he begged the Court to point to a line, either in his brief or his argument, that presented any new point. When this was done he would be happy to address himself to that point, but as the case now stood, he really could not see what there was to discuss. The counsel had said a great deal about the Constitution of the United States, and about Courts being bound to act according to their own opinions of its provisions. He should not take up the time of this Court in discussing a question so revolutionary, and so destructive of all order and subordination as that. Such a proposition was so much worse than the worst theories of secession, that how any man in his sound mind could dare to argue it, was to him a matter of profound astonishment. When the gentleman read from his printed brief his aspersions against the members of the Bar, and told the Court and the world that the merest driveller in legal knowledge had been able to come into this Court and get out "injunctions" at $3 apiece, he felt that he ought to vindicate his fellow-members of the Bar from so foul a slander; but if the gentleman's theories about the Judges were correct it might also be that his criticisms upon the Bar were true. If the seductive eloquence and sophistry of his opponent had succeeded in drawing from the Courts nearly a thousand injunctions in these cases, he thought the Judges should be cautious how they listened to his syren song when here came he to persuade them to continue these injunctions in opposition to the decision of the highest Court of the State. When he heard, while abroad, that a thousand injunctions had been issued by one Court of this City, he was struck with astonishment, and felt as if the bottom was falling out of our whole Judiciary system, and——

Judge DALY here suggested that counsel was going a little out of the bounds of a proper line of argument, not to say decorum, in criticising the action of the Court whom he was addressing.

Mr. Eaton replied that had His Honor heard the sentence through he would have discovered that it was not his design to criticise the action of the Court. He would remind the Court that he had not even alluded to four-fifths of the topics that formed the staple of his opponent's argument, and that the opposite counsel was allowed to go on without interruption while casting the foulest aspersions upon the Board of Excise, whom he held up as the intimidators of public justice and the persecutors of the people, and called upon this Court to interpose its authority between them and their victims.

Judge DALY reminded counsel that he did on several occasions call Mr. Graham to order for discussing matters not appertaining to the case.

Judge Cardozo here remarked that he had understood counsel (Mr. Eaton) as reflecting upon the action of the Court in issuing injunctions, and had he been sitting alone at Special Term he should have promptly put a stop to such language; but sitting as they were at General Term with three Judges, he did not feel that it was his special duty to interfere.

Mr. Eaton said that His Honor had entirely mistaken his meaning. Had he felt it his duty to criticise the action of the Court he should have done it, regardless of consequences; but he did not feel it his duty to do anything of the kind. He had not done it, and he would not permit language interrupted in the middle of a sentence to be construed to mean what he utterly disavowed.

The argument here closed, and the Court took the briefs and reserved its decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 8.

By Justice Ingraham.

Hancox et al. *vs.* Daniel Drew; the agreement set out in the complaint is not, necessarily, of such a character as to prevent the plaintiff from being relieved by the Court. With the charges of fraud against the defendant, he should at least relieve himself from the imputations against him before he asks to be allowed to dispose of the plaintiff's notes, and thereby deprive him of the defence which he may now have. Motion denied, with leave to renew on other papers.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Marsh, Coe and Wallis; for defendant, A. F. Smith, Esq.

By Justice Barnard.

Benjamin C. Easton *vs.* Star Metal Company; motion denied. David Masuera *vs.* Vincento M. Julbe et al.; motion to vacate arrest denied; William H. Wilson et al. *vs.* Arthur Gillendar; motion granted: one per cent. allowed. Joseph B. Varnum *vs.* Timothy R. Crawford; motion granted and reference ordered. Francis Clemetson *vs.* William H. Wilson et al.; motion granted. Olif Abell et al. *vs.* Moses Samelson; motion granted. Charles J. Cromwell *vs.* M. L. Sheldon et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs. Edward Wilder *vs.* Robert J. Massey et al.; motion granted. Philo T. Ruggles, receiver, &c., *vs.* Lewis A. Dessau et al.; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.

By Justice Potter.

Bushnell *vs.* Eastman; judgment for plaintiff. [See findings of fact and conclusions of law.]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 8.

By Justice Monell.

Annie Lawlor, by guardian, *vs.* Joseph H. Beames; motion granted. Wm. Wood et al. *vs.* Lewis F. Cleveland; motion granted. Frederick Diez *vs.* Chester Lamb; findings settled; papers in Clerk's office. Mary A. Masterson et al. *vs.* Charles Benshal; motion granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

A CONFESSED PICKPOCKET.

Daniel Murphy pleaded guilty of grand larceny from the person, having, on the 12th of November, stolen from the person of John McLane, of No. 106 East Eleventh-street, a gold watch and chain, of the value of $200. Remanded for sentence.

A CASE OF FORGERY.

Edward Cassidy pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, having presented to Enoch Dick, at the Chatham Bank, a check for $162 76, signed Frederick A. Richards. Remanded for sentence.

ROBBERY OF CLOTHES LINE.

Humphrey Murray pleaded guilty of attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from the clothes line of Louis H. Rosey, Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, on the 6th of November, shirts, &c., of the value of $50. They were subsequently identified by Mr. Rosey. Murray was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Eliza Madden pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person. On the 2d of January she was hanging about the Hoboken Ferry, and stole from the pocket of Charlotte Hartz, of No. 145 Myrtle-avenue, a pocket-book containing $16. Remanded for sentence.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Mary Lynch pleaded guilty of grand larceny. She had been a domestic in the family of Abraham Bloodgood, No. 51 Leroy-street, and on the 3d of January, helped herself to a gold watch, chain, pin, and key, all of the value of $100. She was sent to the State Prison for three years.

BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Michael Morrow, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and convicted. He broke into the store of Henry Jeus, No. 87 Canal-street, on the morning of the 7th of December last, and attempted to steal therefrom $800 worth of butter, cheese, flour, soap, tea, sugar, brooms, clothes pegs, red herrings, &c. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

ANOTHER BURGLAR.

Edward Kennedy, one of the four burglars who entered the store No. 1,221 Broadway on the night of Dec. 9, 1866, and stole therefrom $365 worth of clothing and cloth, was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Thomas Woods pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money, in stealing from James Everdell on the 15th of September last, the sum of $150. He, being only 15 years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge.

A WOULD-BE MERCHANT.

Theodore Kohn pleaded guilty of obtaining goods under false pretences. On the 20th of August last he went to the store of Joseph W. Bradley, No. 97 Chambers-street, and represented that he was a New-Orleans merchant worth $35,000; that he had made extensive purchases in other houses, and he then bought goods to the value of $1,500, which he ordered to be shipped—all his representations being untrue. Remanded for sentence.

JURY DISAGREED.

In the case of George Martin, indicted for grand larceny from the person on the charge of stealing a watch and chain, of the value of $72, from the person of John E. Hall, at the doorway of the San Francisco Minstrels, on the 31st of December last, the Jury, after being absent for an hour or two, disagreed.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

John Kremer, charged with stealing clothing of the value of $38 50 from Samuel Sykes, No. 35 Warren-street, on the 1st of October last, was tried and acquitted.

Johanna Batcher, charged with stealing a watch and chain worth $150, from Thomas McGrenahan, of South Brooklyn, on the 8th of November, was tried and acquitted.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Charles Wilson, robbery.
The People *vs.* George Brown, burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Wm. Gantz and Thos. Sullivan, burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Michael Meehan, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Effie Howard and Sarah Young, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Elizabeth Wesley, false pretences.
The People *vs.* Wm. M. Times, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Walter Prince, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* George Devlin, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Smith, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Miller, robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* Wolf Wolfvasser, receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Albert Gross, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Taylor, grand larceny.

Minor Offences—Thieves, Great and Small—Intoxication and Black Eyes.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were 53 cases disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning. Of these 27 were for petit larceny, 18 assault and battery, 1 for keeping a sailors' boarding-house without a license, 3 for gaming, 1 disorderly house, 1 cruelty to animals and 2 suspended cases.

AN INTELLIGENT WITNESS.

Elisha W. Chester, President of the Society for granting licenses to sailor boarding-house keepers, preferred a charge against Thomas Higginson for keeping such a place without the necessary permit. When called to the stand to testify, the complainant referred to a memoranda to ascertain his residence and place of business, and the only thing he was positive about was that he is the President of that Society. He neither knew the prisoner, nor where his house was located, nor anything about him, nor did he have any witnesses who knew more than he did. All he could testify to was that he had heard that a man named Higginson was doing business without a license. In consequence of this vagueness on the part of the complainant, who claims to be a lawyer, the Court was compelled to discharge the prisoner.

A MYSTERIOUS WATCH.

Sergt. Patrick Russell, of the Fourth Infantry, and two or three other soldiers, were in a low den saloon a few nights since, getting drunk, when the proprietor of the place, named Frederick Bauerle, and his girls, beat the sergeant with a club and robbed him of his watch. Russell made known his loss at the Station-house, and next morning made complaint against Bauerle for assault and battery and larceny. While waiting for trial Russell was sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses. Bauerle called to see him there and wanted to settle the matter, but Russell refused all compromise. When Bauerle left, Russell found that his watch, by some mysterious influence, had been restored to his pocket. He certainly did not have it when at the Station-house or the Police Court, but when Bauerle had gone his watch had returned. As a consequence, the complaint for larceny fell to the ground. Bauerle, however, was arraigned for the assault, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months and fined $50.

FOUND A SHIELD.

Hugh Burns had the misfortune to lose the shield which designates him as a special policeman, and John King, seeing him lose it, picked it up and appropriated it. He was caught in the act, however, and a charge of larceny having been made against him, he plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. It is a misdemeanor for any person not an officer to have a policeman's shield in his possession. There are a number of them out among citizens, and some of them have been made to subserve the basest purposes. The Court announced its determination to inflict the extreme penalty of the law upon any person convicted of having them.

RECRUITED A PAIR OF BOOTS.

Charles H. Brown, a colored soldier, on recruiting service in this City, was charged with stealing a pair of boots from Mrs. Brown. The complainant is an Irishwoman engaged in the shoe trade, and possesses a glib tongue and a sweet brogue. She commenced telling her story, giving a history of her life from the moment of her birth, the Court finding it impossible to check her. A full report of her tedious tale would occupy a page of the TIMES. The substance of it was that Brown and another sable soldier, under pretence of buying, stole a pair of boots from her, and "bate my ould man, who had only his small clothes on, till I thought he was only kilt, and his small clothes was all dirty where they rowled him in the mud gutter." Brown was found guilty, but remanded for sentence, word being sent to his commanding officer that he would be released on condition of his being sent out of the City.

STOLE A SLED.

James Spear, an intelligent-appearing Scotchman, was charged with stealing a sled from a little boy five years of age, who was playing on the sidewalk. The prisoner said that it was on New-Year's Day, and he had a beautiful cargo of hot Scotch whisky in his hold; while trying to tack for home he found the sidewalk too narrow and ran against the boy and sled. Feeling full of fun, and the whisky having made him feel kindly toward every one, he put the boy on the sled and was giving him a ride, when the father came along and had him arrested for stealing the sled—"he might as well have had me arrested for stealing the boy, yer Honor, for I had them both." The father told a little different story, and Spear was fined $5 for his frolic. As he didn't have greenbacks to that amount he deposited his watch with one of the officers, who thereupon paid the fine, and saved the jolly Scot from returning to the cells.

Francis Darr, a bright intelligent little boy, about seven years of age, charged James Dennison, a larger and rougher boy, with forcibly taking his sled away from him while he was sliding down hill in Park-avenue. The respectable children in the upper part of the City are often robbed in this manner by the street vagabonds who burrow in tenement-houses and cellars. The prisoner was remanded for sentence until some inquiries can be made regarding his parents.

Three other little boys were charged with stealing skates from their playfellows, but they were so small the Court refused to try them, thinking they had been punished sufficiently by one day's imprisonment.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Eliza Schniner, a massive German woman, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 100 Canal-street, a resort for prostitutes. The prisoner had the good sense to admit the truth of the charge, and to appear without counsel. The Court directed her to vacate the premises immediately, and appear on Saturday to report progress. Had she employed counsel to defend the case she would have been sent to the Penitentiary sure.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Richard O'Neill, petit larceny, Penitentiary 4 months; Andrew Tuomey, petit larceny, $5; John Sullivan, petit larceny, House of Refuge 3 years; James Kelly, assault and battery, Penitentiary 1 month; Ann Mulligan, petit larceny, Penitentiary 1 month; Hester Williams, petit larceny, 1 month; Charles Brown, petit larceny, 4 months Penitentiary; Conrad Folger, petit larceny, Penitentiary 3 months; George Heisman, assault and battery, $20.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 8, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74...R.	102
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'64	106
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106½
136,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅜
2,000	do......2d call	104⅜
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100
6,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105
5,000	do......2d Ser.	104⅞
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	96
11,000	N.Y.St.7s,Bounty Loan	105½
2,000	Mo. 6s, H.&St.J. Issue	80½
6,000	N. Car. 6s, N....	56
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	66½
10,000	Ohio & M. C. b10	27⅞
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc...	75½
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	95
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs	84¾
1,000	Dub. & S. C. 1st.	82
1,000	Brooklyn Imp.B.	96
10	Gallatin Nat. Bank	110
5	Cen. N. Bank	112
5	Fourth National	105¾
8	Continental Bank..	100
300	Canton Co.	48½
5	Del. & Hud. C.	155
30	Penn. Coal Co.	145
100	Wilkes. Coal	58
150	West. U. Tel.	46
260	do	45¾
81	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	96
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	69
50	Adams Ex. Co.	68
100	Bruns. Land	9
100	Cary Improvement	11
100	Mar. Min. Co.	14
500	Mar. Min. Pref.	32
100	do......b10	32
300	do......b30	32¼
100	At. Mail S. Co..b30	107½

100	Quick. Min. Co.b10	43¾
100	South Am. Nav. & Marine R. .b30	116⅞
300	do......2d call	117
100	Boston W. P.....b30	30¼
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	168
200	do......s60	168
200	do......b30	168¾
100	do......2d call	168½
200	do......b30	169½
100	Ill. Cen. R.	120½
300	do	120
100	do......2d call	120
200	N. Y. Cen.	111
1000	do	111¾
500	do......b10	111
100	do	110⅞
200	do......s30	110½
800	Erie R..	66⅞
500	do	66¾
200	do......b3	67
300	do......s30	66⅞
5	N. Y. & N. H. R.	115
200	Reading R.	104⅞
500	do......b30	105
500	do......b30	105½
500	do......2d call	104⅞
900	M. S. & N. I. R.	81½
50	Panama R.	260
600	Cleve. & Pitts.	89⅝
1200	Chic. & N. W.	46
400	do	46
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr...c	82¼
500	Chic. & R. I.	103¼
45	N. J. Cen.	124
100	Tol., W. & W.	44½
200	P., F. W. & C.	103⅝
900	do	103⅝
300	do	103¾
100	do......s10	[illegible]
100	do......s30	[illegible]
5	do	104
100	do......b3	103¼
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr	65
100	Chic. & Alt.	110

FIRST BOARD—CONTINUED.

15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'64	106	100	Erie Railroad	66⅞
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105⅝	300	do......b20	66⅞
40	Fourth N. Bk.	105⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	81⅞
100	Mar. Min Co.	13½	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	89¼
			100	Ill. Central R.	120¼

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65 New	104¼	400	Bos. Water P.	29¾
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106¼	700	Erie Railroad	66¾
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	104⅜	200	do......s30	66⅝
13,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, C..	100	200	Hud. R. R.	130
10,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	104¾	110	Reading R.	105
5,000	do.....2d Ser.	104⅜	500	do......s60	104⅞
1,000	do.....3d Ser.	104⅜	400	do.	105⅛
19,000	Missouri 6s	95⅝	200	do......b30	105⅛
10,000	do.	95⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.	81⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	65⅝	300	Ill. Cen. R.	120
10,000	do	65½	100	do	119¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	66¼	100	do......b30	120¼
5,000	N. Car. 6s, N.	55¼	900	Clev. & Pitts R.	90
400	N. Y. Central	111	500	do	90½
300	do......s60	111	100	do	90½
100	Cumb. Coal. Pr...b3	92¼	300	Chi. & N. W.	45¾
1000	West. U. Tel.	46⅝	200	do	46⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co.	43⅝	200	Chi. & N.W.P.	82⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	14½	500	do	82⅞
100	Mar. Pref.	31¾	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	44¾
200	At. Mail St. C..b30	106½	200	P., F.W. & C.	103⅜
			200	do	103⅞
			6	N.Y. & N. H.	115
			100	Chic., B. & Q.	132

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	89¾	800	Clev. & Pitts	89⅝
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	32¼	300	do......c	89⅝
100	Butler Coal	19½	500	do......s3	89½
500	Union Nav. Co.	108⅝	400	do......s10	89½
800	Erie R......s3	66⅞	400	do......s3	89⅝
400	do	66¾	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	103⅝
500	do	66⅝	100	do......b15	103¾
200	do......b10	66⅞	100	do......s3	103⅝
400	do......b3	66⅞	500	Chi. & N. W.	46⅜
200	do......b5	66⅝	600	do......b3	46¼
800	Reading R.	104⅞	400	do......s3	46¼
400	do......b3	104⅞	200	do......b5	46⅛
200	do......s5	104⅞	100	do......s4	46⅛
100	Hudson R. R....b30	131¾	200	do......b10	46⅜
100	do......c	131¼	200	Chi. & N. W. P....c	82⅜
600	Mich. S. & N. I	81⅝	300	do	82⅝
200	do......b3	81⅞	200	do......s3	82¼
400	do	81⅝	100	do	82¼
200	do......c	81⅝	300	do......s3	82¼
800	P., F. W. & C.	104	300	do......b3	82¼
200	do......c	104	200	do......c	82¼
100	Mil. & St. P.	46			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quick. Min......s3	43⅜	500	Hud. R. R.	130
300	Mar. Min.	13⅝	100	do......b4	130
300	do......b3	13¾	200	Tol. W. & W	44⅛
600	At. M. S. S. Co	106	200	M. S. & N. I......c	81⅛
300	Union Nav. Co.	108⅜	800	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅝
200	do	108⅝	200	do......b3	89⅞
200	West. U. Tel	45⅞	200	do	89⅞
100	Butler Coal Co.	19⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol	125
100	N. Y. Cen....s3	111	500	do......b10	125⅛
200	do	111	100	do......c	125⅛
100	do......b3	111	100	Ch., R. I. & P....s3	103⅞
100	do......b3	111⅛	200	do	103⅝
100	do......s3	111⅛	400	do......c	103⅝
400	Erie R......s3	66⅞	100	do	103⅝
600	do	66⅝	400	Chic. & N. W	45⅞
400	do......c	66⅝	600	do......s3	45⅞
200	do......b3	66⅞	200	do......b10	45⅞
100	do......s4	66⅜	300	do......c	45⅞
200	Reading R.	104⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr....c	82⅜
400	do	104⅞	200	do	82⅜
1800	do	105	600	do......b3	82⅜
400	P., F. W. & C....x-d	103¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000	O. & M. C.	27⅞	100	Tol. W. & W....s3	44⅞
200	Cum. Coal P.	94	300	M. So. & N. I.	81⅞
200	Wilkesbarre Coal..	58	200	do......b3	82
100	Butler Coal	19⅛	200	do	82
100	Mariposa Pr.	32	400	Clev. & Pitts	91
300	Union Nav. Co.	108⅛	500	do......b3	91
100	N. Y. Cen......b10	111⅜	600	do......b10	91
800	Erie Railroad....b3	67¼	1100	Chi. & N. W	46
800	do	67⅛	1500	do	46⅛
3200	do	67¼	600	C. & N. W. Pr	82⅝
300	do......b3	67⅜	300	do......s3	82¾
200	do......b10	67¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C..x-d	104
600	do......s3	67¼	200	do	103⅞
600	Reading R.	105¼	300	do	103¾
100	Chi., R. I. & P..b5	104	100	do......s3	103⅞
200	do	104⅜	100	do......b5	103¾

TUESDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The Gold Room was rather firm in price, to [illegible] the market is [illegible] on both sides the account—*Bull* and *Bear*. There is less talk of the adverse political cause which was supposed to have first advanced the price to 134 ⅌ cent., last Thursday. It is not believed that the "Impeachment" affair at Washington will amount to much this session of Congress, if ever. But use continues to be made of the heavy *short* interest believed to be unsettled in the Gold Room at lower figures, and it is further stated that a wealthy party of Brokers and other speculators are operating together for the rise of Gold, as against the equally wealthy clique previously bearing the market down to the close neighborhood of 130 ⅌ cent. This conflict of opinion and purpose, backed by abundant means on both sides, of course imparts considerable animation to the Room. The supply of cash Gold is reported easy.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Cunard steamer to-morrow closed steady on London at about 109½, while on Paris there was a pretty offering of bills at ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. below the previous mail.

There was a partial improvement, for borrowers in the Money market to-day, but it is generally confessed among the Brokers that the supply since the New Year is not so free as anticipated at 7 ⅌ cent. The difference to-day was remarked in the larger sums voluntarily offered at this rate to the leading Stock firms, by private lenders.

The Public Funds were steady, without much change in price on any description to-day. A fair business was done by the great dealers in Wall-st. The Railway market was dull at the Stock Exchange throughout the forenoon. As usual on a market of indifferent speculation, there was some disposition to bear prices on three-day options, but not on large lines of stocks. In the Afternoon there was some improvement in prices, and at 5 o'clock the Railway and Miscellaneous list left off about as follows, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	45⅞	46
U. S. 5-20s	107⅞	107¾	N. West Pref	82½	82⅞
U. S. 7.30s	105	104⅞	Rock Island	103⅞	104
N. Y. Central	111¼	111⅞	Fort Wayne	104	103⅝
Erie	67	67⅛	Cumb'land Coal	89	93¼
Hudson	132	130	Quicksilver	44⅞	44
Reading	105	104⅞	W. U. Telegraph	45⅞	45
Mich. Southern	81¾	82	Mariposa Pref.	31¾	31¾
Illinois Central	121	120¼	Ohio Certificates	28	27⅞
Pittsburgh	89¾	90⅝	American Gold	133⅝	134⅜
Tennessee 6s	65	66¼	Bills on London	109	109¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	115
America	134	Bank of the Republic	117
Tradesmen's	140	Shoe and Leather	110
Dry Dock	201	Continental	100½
National	109	Imp'rs. & Traders	112
Commerce	113	Fourth National	105½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Ninth National	110

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	90	Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	101	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s. 2d mort., 1879	102	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort.. 1883	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880	92½	Chic. & R. I. 1st mort.	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.. 1869	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99⅞
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ ct. '69-'72	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	91	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	99
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90		

The Cash balances of the State of Tennessee in the Bank of the Republic were *not* exhausted yesterday by about $300,000, when the payments were temporarily discontinued by the bank on the January Coupons, as referred to in our last paper. But it seems that about the sum named stands to the credit of the School Fund, though in the ownership of the State and under the control of the same officials at Nashville as the Interest Fund. Why the State was discredited yesterday, under such circumstances, is a question of *red tape*, here or at Nashville, which we prefer not to pass upon at present. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that a further remittance to the credit of the Interest Fund was received to-day, and advice by telegraph of considerable additional sums on the way, and also that telegraphic authority has been received to draw upon the other Fund, if needful, though this may, possibly, not be acted upon by the bank until confirmed by mail.

The gross earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company on 275 miles of Road was as follows:

1865	$2,535,000
1866	2,544,000
Increase	$9,000

Gross earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien:

1865	$1,985,500
1866	2,012,700
Increase	$27,200

Gross earnings of the McGregor Western for nine months of

1865	$213,339
1866	263,755
Increase	$50,415

The above Roads are now practically under the single management of the St. Paul Company.

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the fourth week of December:

1866	$59,616
1865	55,421

For the month of December:

1866	$232,450
1865	231,731

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of December:

1866	$339,447
1865	356,912

From March 1:

1866	$4,047,640
1865	4,130,320

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of December:

1866	$308,669
1865	328,869

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of December:

1866	$285,413
1865	236,824

The Customs receipts in Gold at the Sub-Treasury Office, yesterday and to-day, amount to $750,000, and the Gold Interest paid out to $950,000.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company's Semi-annual dividend is five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Paris Correspondent of the London *Times*, under date, Dec. 25, says:

"It may not be forgotten that toward the close of last year a Commission or Council was appointed to inquire into the 'principles and general facts which govern the *monetary* and *fiduciary* circulation,'—the circulation of the precious metals and of bank paper. The object of those who mainly originated the inquiry was to prove the necessity of a change in the administration of the Bank of France, with a view to force its adoption of a low and uniform rate of discount. Some of the most eminent economists, bankers, and commercial men were called upon to give evidence, and to enlighten the Commission on the important subjects before it. The questions to which it thus invited answers were 42, classed under three heads: 1, monetary crises; 2, paper money; (*monnaie fiduciaire*;) 3, conditions of a good paper money; 4, establishments which issue paper; and, 5, the management of banks. The blue-book has only now appeared, containing the valuable evidence of M. WOLOWSKI, member of the Institute of France, as well known as a political economist as for his consistent advocacy of the sound principles on which banking should be conducted. The Blue Book comes out of the Imperial printing-office, excellent in type and paper. It is of respectable size, larger than a quarto, very little less than a folio, and contains 292 pages. In it every conceivable question relating to banks, immediately and remotely, is treated; and a mass of information, much of which is probably elementary in England, is given, as will be seen from the headings of the chapters. On the general questions, M. WOLOWSKI gave at the first sitting his ideas on the nature of money, the use of the precious metals, the influence exercised by the issue of paper, disposable capital, banks of deposit, instruments of circulation, rate of discount, the Bank of England, the bullion report, Mr. COBDEN'S opinions, the act of 1844, the true nature of credit, joint-stock banks, the currency principle, and the banking principle.

During the second sitting he treated the subject of crises, the monetary movement, freedom of trade, credit societies, imports and exports, paper currency, [illegible] issue, mixed circulation, unity of the bank note, issue and discount, purchase of gold, bank capital, exchanges, interests on deposits, fixity of the rate of discount, banks in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Germany, Russia and Hamburg.

The third day was devoted to the banks in the United States, the system of National Banks, the Clearing-house, the banks of France and England, legal and forced circulation, the three signatures, limitation of issue, augmentation of the reserve, restriction of discount, *maximum* and *minimum* of the rate, paper money, opinions of NAPOLEON I. on the subject, and community of interest of banks. To the volume are appended statistical tables relating to the banks of England, France, the United States, Switzerland and Hamburg. I extract the following passage at the close of M. WOLOWSKI'S evidence:

"When the diggings in California and Australia yielded masses of gold to the world, many anticipated and feared a glut of the precious metals, and by a strange confusion of ideas many of those, too, who denounced the invasion of Californian and Australian gold as certain to produce a revolution in prices, now urge the multiplication of paper by means to which they give the name of 'liberty of banks.' Yet gold is still worth what its production costs, and paper has hardly any intrinsic value. The uses to which the metals are applied, and the rapid extension of production, as well as of foreign trade, have promptly utilized these new treasures; but the imprudent issue of paper would endanger all.

It is not the liberty of issue always greatly augments, in a normal manner, the circulation of notes. The contrary has occurred. In Switzerland, where divers banks have the liberty of issuing paper as money, the reserves exceed the circulation of notes.

Those who look upon this instrument of exchange as useless, and even dangerous, demand the suppression of all guarantees, the largest competition, the most complete liberty; they know perfectly well that the security attached to the circulation of paper maintains it, especially where the principle of unity predominates. To disturb that security, to abolish all control, to diversify the signs of exchange and the responsibility which covers them, would be to weaken their action by the deceptions and inevitable fluctuations of their value. By aiming at the multiplication of paper, these imprudent persons would in reality depreciate it.

In order that the bank note should be of value, its certain controvertibility into gold must be guaranteed, and the absolute equality between the value of the note and the value of the metal must be solidly established. Money has nothing arbitrary, nothing capricious in its constitution. It forms the measure of value, and it never must be lost sight of that the bank note does the duty of money. In order that it should not make us pay too dearly for the advantages it procures for us, it must be free from all suspicion; it must, as Lord OVERSTONE has observed, be preserved not only from calamity, but from the fear of calamity.

Neither should we forget that money performs every day more and more in the world the part of universal interpreter. It is the *quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus* in the sphere of material interests. Owing to the rapid transfusion of metal in the markets where it finds the best conditions, the equilibrium of value is everywhere kept up. Metal is the perfect and permanent type of circulation, which the commodious employment of paper should not alter.

This, indeed, is the great feature of the question; it is the one which predominates in England. In England it is well understood that issue touches the public interest, and that it should not be subordinated to discount, which only concerns private interests.

The bank-note acts as money, and everything that affects the issue of the bank note affects the standard of value. On this fixity of value depends not only commercial prosperity, but the good faith of transactions. In order that contracts should not be violated, that wages should not be depressed, there must be maintained, rigorously in fact as in law, the limitation of the amount of paper, which, if delivered over to free competition, would change the meaning of contracts, disturb the course of exchanges, cause prices to vary, and inflict injury on commercial probity.

The severities which commerce fears are more profitable than hurtful to it. We now have a rise in discounts, as we have dearness of bread; but we no longer witness those corn famines which in other times so profoundly troubled society, and which occasioned to our population so much privation and suffering. With a sound comprehension of the elements of civilization, we shall avoid the commercial tempests which formerly swept over the world, and caused incalculable loss to commerce and industry."

The President of the Commission said:

"The Council returns you thanks, Sir, for the excellent and complete explanations which you have been so good as to give it on all the points of the inquiry with which it is charged.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Hatch, Foote & Co.,

BANKERS.

BUY and SELL at MARKET RATES and on COMMISSION all issues of Government Securities, Gold, Stock, &c. DEPOSITS received and INTEREST allowed subject to CHECK at SIGHT.

COLLECTIONS made with PROMPT RETURNS. REGISTERED INTEREST collected and COUPONS CASHED. All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

D. B. HATCH,
C. B. FOOTE,
Late with Fisk & Hatch.
F. A. JOHNSON, JR.,
Formerly Cashier First National Bank, Glen's Falls, New-York.

Refer by permission to Fisk & Hatch, Bankers; Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers; Phenix National Bank.

☞ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 6,040 bbls. Flour, 2,900 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Barley, 700 bushels Malt, 2,547 pkgs. Pork, 896 pkgs. Cut Meats, 971 pkgs. Lard, 128 tcs. and bbls. Beef, and 660 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive and depressed in price.

CANDLES—Are in demand and steady in price.

COFFEE—Is attracting more attention at previous quotations: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@1[illegible] in gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 27,018 bags; sales of do., 6,824 bags; stock of all kinds of Coffee, in first hands, to-day, 115,189 [illegible] including of stock of Rio and Santos, 79,748 bags; stock of Java, 3,720 bags; stock of Ceylon, 5,604 bags; stock of Ceara, 2,700 bags; stock of Maracaibo, 5,[illegible] bags; stock of Laguayra, 6,147 bags; stock of Malabar, 4,000 bags, and of other descriptions, 7,594 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

	Bags.
New-Orleans	14,000
Baltimore	16,000
Mobile	3,000
Savannah	3,000
New-York	79,748
Grand total	115,748

COTTON—Has been in very moderate request since our last at less buoyant prices. Middlings, 35c.@36½c., chiefly within our range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,250 bales, against receipts of 5,270 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,797
Receipts last week	20,957
Receipts preceding week	21,486
Receipts in December, 1866	92,544
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	290,190
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,620
Exports since Dec. 1	7,125
Exports in December, 1866	37,218
Exports since Sept. 1	119,764
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	170,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	762,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	290,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	560,000

In his circular for the *Australasia*, Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since 1st September last:

	1866. Bales.	1865. Bales.
Receipts at the Ports in the U. S.	740,000	906,000
Export to Great Britain	230,000	382,000
Export to France	27,000	36,000
Export to other foreign ports	18,000	14,000
Total exports	275,000	432,000
Stock on hand	566,000	522,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:		
Receipts at the ports	75,000	54,000
Exports to Great Britain	31,000	26,000
Exports to France	——	5,000
Exports to other foreign ports	2,000	1,000
Total exports for the week	33,000	32,000

FEATHERS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

FISH—The market remains quite dull for all the leading kinds; prices have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, closing rather in favor of buyers. Sales since our last have been 11,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 75@$11 15; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $11 15@$11 90; fair to choice do. do. at $12@$12 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 90@$12 90 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 75	@11 15
Extra State	11 15	@12 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 45	@15 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 90	@12 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 90	@16 00
Extra Genesee	12 90	@16 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@18 00

Southern Flour is quiet at former prices. Sales since our last 370 bbls., in lots, at $12@$14 30 for poor to good, and $14 35@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; 200 bbls. Extra sold at $14@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, including Superfine at $6 75@$8 15 ⅌ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal has been in request at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 50 for Brandywine, and $5 40 for Caloric, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.; also, 50 puncheons Brandywine at $26 50 each. Buckwheat Flour rules quiet at $3 25@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered and purchased [illegible] at about former prices. Sales since our last [illegible] bushels, including No. [illegible] to No. 2 [illegible] $2 2[illegible]@$2 43 [illegible] opened pretty briskly and firmly, but closed quite dull at declining prices. Sales since our last 91,000 bushels, at $1 20½@$1 21½, closing at $1 20½ for mixed Western in store, and $1 21½@$1 22 for do afloat, and $1 16@$1 18 for new White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very moderately inquired for at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,000 bushels at $1 30 for State, and $1 08@$1 10 for Canada, in bond, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been inactive, but held firmly. Sales have been reported of 23,700 bushels at, in part, 95c. for Canada, in bond, and $1 08 for State, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been less active. State have been quoted firmer. Western unchanged in value. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 67c.@70c., the latter rate for choice, in bags; Canada at 68c., and State at 71c.@72c. ⅌ bushel; sales 37,000 bushels. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "A more buoyant and cheerful tone has been apparent in the market for Flour during the week past, and some advance realized (principally upon the lower grades.) The medium and choice brands of Western have participated in the improvement, but not to as large an extent. There is greater confidence shown by dealers in the stability of future prices, attributable in a measure to light receipts, favorable foreign advices, and a moderate stock of both Wheat and Flour. Wheat is very firmly held, and is gradually improving in value as the stock decreases. There is a steady demand from the City millers, and some few sales for export; but the rates for prime samples are too high for the execution of most of the orders. The crop of California is this year much larger than usual, and the shipments to England, Australia and the Pacific Coast have been heavy, about 450,000 bushels are on the way to this port. Rye is dull, but has improved in price; it is held at $1 10@$1 12 for Canada West, in bond. Barley has been in limited demand, but is firmly held. Indian Corn has fluctuated considerably, and closes with a good demand at improved rates on the fortnight. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland—1,896 bbls. Flour, 41,223 bushels Wheat, 191,805 bushels Corn, 23 844 bushels Rye, 80,787 bushels Barley, 13,279 bushels Oats, $82,860 bushels Peas. To Continental Ports—100 bbls. Flour, 8,700 bushels Rye. To South America—858 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 450 bushels Peas. To all other ports—8,784 bbls. Flour, 3,316 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,774 bushels Corn, 11,123 bushels Barley, 550 bushels Oats, 1,137 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 11,618 bbls. Flour, 3,416 bbls. Corn Meal, 41,223 bushels Wheat, 194,579 bushels Corn, 32,544 bushels Rye, 91,915 bushels Barley, 13,829 bushels Oats, and 84,417 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1867	49,655	341,401	2,76[illegible],792
New-Orleans, Dec. 28, 1866	291	——	——
Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1866	——	3,345	71,728
Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1866	——	——	40,894
Boston, Dec. 31, 1866	19	——	——
San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1866	10,745	1,177,375	——
Other Ports, Dec. 31, 1866	9,507	16,331	7,410
Total	69,617	1,538,453	2,888,8[illegible]9
To about same period, 1866	83,888	1,151,750	3,523,426
To about same period, 1865	55,920	1,407,216	7,[illegible]359
To about same period, 1864	361,976	5,247,318	239,459

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Jan. 4, 1867	1,823	38,522	——	4,2[illegible]8
Other Ports, to latest dates	12	——	41,436	——
Total	1,835	38,522	41,436	4,2[illegible]8
To about same period, 1866	2,425	80,691	57,333	14,549
To about same period, 1865	1,018	——	68,521	——
To about same period, 1864	25,551	13,965	135,188	——

The magnitude of the trade and commerce of Chicago in 1866 is shown in the following condensed statement of aggregate receipts and shipments of all the leading articles of produce:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls.	1,821,494	1,784,833
Wheat, bushels	11,874,934	9,711,225
Corn, bushels	33,073,323	33,540,406
Oats, bushels	10,182,141	9,820,824
Rye, bushels	1,735,208	1,465,341
Barley, bushels	1,513,830	1,242,245
Seeds, lbs	16,795,096	10,231,190
Broom-corn, lbs	8,281,218	5,813,494
Cut Meats, lbs	10,542,485	61,874,365
Beef, bbls	6,053	79,691
Pork, bbls	38,239	166,978
Lard, lbs	6,558,481	20,971,597
Tallow, lbs	2,128,574	7,151,376
Butter, lbs	8,560,566	6,783,634
Dressed Hogs, No	274,124	75,692
Live Hogs, No	382,563	472,476
Cattle, No	386,065	280,448
Sheep, No	209,737	75,447
Horses and Mules, No	1,351	167
Hides, lbs	20,086,098	19,523,787
Highwines, bbls	56,451	75,326
Wool, lbs	8,682,864	9,202,502
Tobacco, lbs	7,933,201	4,836,927
Lumber, feet	683,406,000	487,714,000
Shingles, No	401,933,000	282,503,000
Lath, No	119,824,000	87,166,000
Salt, bbls	434,597	433,838
Salt, bags	8,667	4,834

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inquired for, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Has been dull but quoted steady.

HIDES—Have been in better supply and pretty fair demand at uniform prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request and held firmly.

LUMBER—The market exhibits very little animation. Stocks are moderate and prices steady.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; English Island at 50c.@56c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@87½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 25@$11 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 50; Pitch, $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 27½, for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, JAN. 7.—*Sperm*—There has been some inquiry for Sperm, and the sales, which have all been made to the trade, embrace 700 bbls. at $2 58@$2 60 ⅌ gallon. *Whale*—Is quiet, and we have only to note a sale of 100 bbls. "Coast" on private terms, for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Jan. 7, 1867.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	none.	none.	none.
Same time last year	——	——	55,000

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 28c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 16,500 pieces as follows: 1,500 pieces imperfects, 11½c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, 12c.¼; 10,000 do., 64x64, 12½c., the market closing quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite depressed to-day, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. The demand has been less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,700 bbls., in lots, at $19 75@$20 75 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 50 for new Western Mess; $18 87@$19 12, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing dull at $19; $16 75@$17 25 for Prime, and $19 25@$20 for Prime Mess ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, January, February and March, at $20 50@21 12½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request; sales 200 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon inactive; sales 250 boxes on private terms. Lard has been quiet at drooping prices; Sales since our last 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12¾c. for old, and 12¼c.@12¾c. for new, ⅌ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. higher. Beef continues in demand and steady. We quote at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 470 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in demand at $30@$35 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales 380 tcs. Beef Hams are in less request at $28@$33 ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in demand, at 8¼c.@8½c., chiefly at 8¼c.@8⅜c., for Western, and 8½c.@9c. for City, ⅌ lb. Butter continues in request, at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 8c.@18c. ⅌ lb. We quote.

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	39	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ⅌ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@[illegible]
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17¼	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	14	@15

RICE—Has been quiet at previous prices.

SEEDS—Have been dull, but quoted steady.

SKINS—Have been in some request and held firmly.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention at rather buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 970 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11½c., and 450 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 12½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs. at 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs., at 11[illegible]c.@11½c., also 40,000 lbs. Grease, at 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand and steady in price.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active. For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton ½d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 28,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. by sailing vessel, and 5d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; 120 hhds. Tallow at 10s. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,500 boxes Cheese by steamer at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Antwerp, a brig from Philadelphia with Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For Bremen, 11,000 bushels Rye, in ship's bags, at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For Hamburg, 1,000 boxes Extract of Logwood at 17s. 6d.; 150 tons Palm Oil at 7s. 6d., and 200 cases Tobacco at 15s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth as Lucius Junius Brutus, in BRUTUS or THE FALL OF TARQUIN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Vandenhoff, Stoddart, J. T. Ward, J. M. Ward and Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, ZILLAH, A TALE OF WASHINGTON, and MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI as ELIZABETH.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, French Opera, LE TROUVERE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mille. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SCHMIDT WITH A Y, LUCREZIA BORGIA, IN $7000, &c., SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Congress and the Country—The Wants of the Hour.

The impeachment question, let us hope, is at rest for the session. The proposition which was to accomplish wonders has been presented and disposed of; it produced no great excitement—hardly a flurry; and its reference to the Judiciary Committee strips it of nearly all its danger. Partisanship and passion are not to be permitted to precipitate the Government into confusion. The President is not to be removed on *ex-parte* allegations, or for acts of which every predecessor, from JACKSON downward, has been equally guilty. The statements of his accusers are to be subjected to a *quasi* judicial scrutiny, by minds too able to be deceived either as to the nature or the bearing of the facts involved. For a time, at any rate, we may dismiss anxiety upon this subject—the more confidently because of the rational, moderate tone in which the leading organs of the Republican Party critisise and condemn the movement which has Mr. ASHLEY for its manager.

Of the reconstruction question we shall yet hear much. Any further action consequent upon the failure of the Constitutional Amendment will probably be reserved for the next Congress. But the present body cannot escape the responsibility of indicating its views as to the policy to be pursued toward the South; and perhaps Mr. STEVENS' North Carolina Bill may necessitate an approach to some definite decision. There is no necessity, however, for making the question a subject of daily debate. The Joint Reconstruction Committee, we take it, has charge of the subject, and is not unmindful of its exigencies. To that Committee may we not meanwhile, with advantage, intrust all that pertains to the Amendment, or to whatever may be designed to be an addition to or a substitute for that measure? Is it absolutely requisite that every member shall ventilate his opinions as often as a motion relating to reconstruction is submitted to the House? Would it not be more convenient, more prudent, more dignified, and more characteristic of statesmanship to hand all motions of this nature to the Reconstruction Committee, and to throw upon that body the duty of determining what is chaff and what is wheat? A comprehensive report from the Committee, prepared in due season, would be a valuable deliverance from the chaos that now reigns; and if it were understood that such a report would be forthcoming, as a basis of intelligent discussion and final action, might not Congress profitably consent to waive this constant iteration of platitudes whenever somebody chooses to introduce a buncombe resolution?

The paramount importance of the reconstruction question none denies. The necessity of solving it, one way or another, before much further time elapses, is universally admitted. The present condition and position of the South call urgently for measures prompt and thorough; and we believe that Congress will disappoint the country if it come to an end without having brought the question nearer a solution than now it is. But this demand of the people is not satisfied by a repetition of speeches, every one of which, in its substance, has been heard many times already. The great want is for something to be done, and so done that it shall not come up to be finished at a future period. The earnestness of this feeling, and the grave matters to which it relates, should be a guarantee against the endless stream of oratorical small beer which threatens to drown all other questions.

For, apart from reconstruction, *there are* important subjects upon which the action of Congress is anxiously awaited. Commerce and industry both require attention. Both are paralyzed. Our currency is inflated—our whole financial system unsound. There is everywhere evidence of the fear begotten of uncertainty. The manufacturer has no positive knowledge of the conditions under which his work must be carried on; the merchant no means of judging of the contingencies that may arise to mar his enterprise. Hence the uneasiness with which the doings at Washington are watched. Men are unable to guess what is coming. One day the impeachment project startles by its boldness; another day some other wild scheme comes up to teach us how near we are to a general looseness. There is a want of confidence superadded to more than ordinary dullness; and this want of confidence proceeds in no small degree from an impression that Congress is more intent upon the accomplishment of political results than upon the furtherance of practical legislation.

If the Republican majority in Congress would prove the fitness of their party for the position it occupies, they will not permit the session to close without a well-considered effort to afford relief. It is not in their power, by the enactment of laws, to convert depression into prosperity, or to ward off the penalties which must follow the blunders of our financial system; but they may remove the doubts and fears which make the existing dullnes disastrous; they may inspire the confidence that is needed to counteract the prevailing tendency to paralysis; they may prevent the continuance of the mischiefs occasioned by an inflated currency, and a taxation which imperils domestic industry. These things Congress may achieve. And it will be strangely neglectful of its duty if it permit them to remain unheeded.

The misfortune is that the interests most likely to make themselves heard are precisely the interests to which Congress ought not to listen. The country is the sufferer, and it retains no lobby agent. The people are the applicants for relief, and they have made no provision for log-rolling, or for dining and wining, or for intriguing and buying, under the shadow of the Capitol. These agencies are all at work on the other side. Special interests are manipulating them as against the public. Manufacturers are using them for their own benefit, regardless of the fact that the country must be the sufferer. Bankers are laboring to extend and intensify the evils of an inflated currency that they may reap the immediate profits of increased inflation. The pressure brought to bear upon Congress is, therefore, of an unhealthy kind. It is a pressure not easily resisted, save by members who realize the condition of the country, and the danger of neglecting its most obvious necessities.

The evils to be remedied are general, and must be met by the use of energetic and general remedies. An increase of duties will render matters worse, not better. The lessening of duties is what is needed, in conjunction with so thorough a revision of the internal revenue that the taxation which now crushes industry shall be lightened and more equably adjusted. In the same way an issue of mere inconvertible paper will but hasten a collapse and multiply its terrors. The want is a steady reduction of the volume of currency, with a distinct reference to the resumption of specie payments. Together these are the urgent requirements of the hour, and Congress will be chargeable with a more grievous offence than any imputed by Mr. ASHLEY to the President if it fail to provide them without delay.

The Woolen Interest—How Excessive Duties Act and React.

One point made by Mr. WELLS in his report, though not new, is exceedingly well illustrated, namely, the principle that a tax on the consumer, laid in the form of a heavy duty, will soon distribute itself through an entire community, and will eventually reappear in the form of increased prices for all other kinds of labor and commodities. When one interest receives this favor, other interests will, of course, have the right also to demand it, in consideration of the increased cost of production. If their demands be complied with, the only result will be a general raising of prices and an unsettling of values. Mr. WELLS asks, in view of this principle, whether an increase of tariff, or in other words, "an opportunity artificially created immediately to increase production," will be of any permanent advantage to the manufacturer. He thinks not; from the above law, and from the fact that increased production will at once increase the demand for labor, and so raise wages, and thus the advance in the tariff will speedily neutralize itself. This, he states, it is now admitted was the immediate effect of the great advance of the tariff in 1864; and now, despite the high duties, decreased taxes and cheaper labor, the manufacturing interests find themselves no better off than before the advance and clamor for more Government bounties.

An excellent illustration of his position is found in the condition of the wool interest. Here there are two rival claimants for protection: the wool growers of the Middle, Eastern and Western States and the woolen manufacturers of the East. The whole production of wool throughout the United States is about 100,000,000 lbs. per annum, valued at about $35,370,000 in gold. The production of woolen manufactured goods is about 117,000,000 lbs. per annum, while about 33,000,000 lbs. are imported. Thus the consumption of woolen goods amounts to about 150,000,000 lbs. per annum in this country. To balance the duties proposed on wool, the woolen manufacturers claim that for the preservation of their industry, four cents must be laid on woolen goods imported, to every cent laid on wool; so that the American consumer must pay four cents per pound as a tax on his manufactured woolens, (whether domestic or foreign,) which tax on the present consumption of the country would amount to $6,500,000 for each cent imposed on wool.

> "Assuming the existing rate of duty upon unwashed wool at six cents per pound, the present annual tax for the protection of this interest is, therefore, ($6,500,000x6 cents=) $39,000,000; but at the proposed rate, assuming 11½ cents as the minimum, this tax will be further increased ($6,500,000x5½=) $35,750,000; or, in other words, the proposed tariff on wool and woolens will tax the community (if it should have the effect sought by those who propose it) to the extent of $74,750,000 per annum for the protection of an interest, the whole annual value of whose product, as we have already shown, cannot be considered in excess of $36,000,000, gold valuation."

The Commissioner may well inquire whether any valid reason can justify such an enormous protection.

But there are still further facts bearing on the question. When the tariff was framed the wool grower was receiving in gold as high a price for wool as he had for the last forty years, and his employment was universally admitted to be profitable. The trouble which now afflicts the wool grower is the same as that depressing all branches of industry in this country—an extraordinary advance in the cost of all the elements of production. To remedy this, the wool-grower demands a still greater increase of cost; but, of course, if he is thus specially rewarded, other interests must be, and a consequent rise in prices ensue.

Moreover, the wool-growers who clamor for higher duties must compete with Texas and New-Mexico, where wool can be raised almost as cheaply as in foreign wool countries, so that prohibitory duties would stimulate one section of the country as against another.

The wool manufacturers also would be cut off from their choice of raw materials; or, in other words, a law would be passed prescribing that some branches of manufacture—say worsteds—shall not be pursued here, but must be abroad.

The 70,000,000 pounds of foreign wool which we would exclude from the country by the proposed prohibitory duty would still be produced abroad, but they would be manufactured in Europe instead of here, and with the increase and supply a fall in price would result, and our manufacturers find a competition with a new advantage, so that we should probably be inundated with cheap foreign woolens, underselling our own, or we should sell so much less of our other products to balance the decrease in that we consume of foreign commodities. The destruction of this importation of wool would also lessen our commerce and decrease our gold revenue.

The Commissioner, in view of these facts, is rightly opposed to any increase of duties on wool, and in favor of a reduction of the duty on "combing wools" for worsteds, from Canada, from 16 cents to 6 cents per pound.

The whole case thus carefully and impartially presented by the report, is a striking instance of the destructive effect of excessive duties even on a highly protected industry, and of the necessarily exorbitant demands which each interest makes upon the Government. No Government is capable of balancing the relative interests and capacities of different branches of production; and if it undertake to stimulate the one it is sure to destroy the other. An exclusive duty, it must be remembered, is always paid by the whole people, and eventually reacts on the industrial interest itself which is sought to be encouraged.

ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Connecticut State Democratic Convention, which was in session yesterday, adopted an important resolution, "after solemn deliberation," in favor of a National Convention of the Democracy. They request the National Democratic Committee to call immediately such a Convention, composed of delegates from the thirty-six States of the Union, to meet in this City on the 4th of next March. The suggestion came originally from Kentucky, and we understand has found great favor among the Democratic leaders throughout the country, or at least in the Northern and Western States. It will be remembered that the last National Democratic Convention—which nominated Gen. MCCLELLAN at Chicago—gave to the Chairman of the National Committee, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT authority to convene it again, whenever the exigencies of the country or the party required such a step. That resolution looked to a contingency, which, fortunately for the Union, never happened, and which the successes of our army prevented. But the pressure in its favor, or rather in favor of a new and enlarged Convention, embracing all the States, has lately been felt at headquarters, and we shall expect, in a short time, to see the call for such a Convention authoritatively put forth. We do not doubt that the Southern States will be fully represented, as we may consider those States as now and for the future bound over to the Democracy. Whether another policy on the part of Congress would not have resulted in a different condition of political affairs in the South, we will not discuss.

The Connecticut Democracy give a partial programme for the forthcoming Convention. It will consider means of protection against the revolutionary acts of the majority in Congress—announce the determination of the Democracy (or, as they style themselves, Conservative men) of the Union, and resist and oppose various and sundry things. We understand, however, that besides the practical reorganization of the party by means of the first National Convention since before the war, a leading subject kept in mind will be the making arrangements for the representation of the Southern States in the next Presidential Convention, and the means of securing the counting of the Southern vote for President. The Democratic leaders are now satisfied that Congress will not recognize the Southern States as States before that time, and this causes them the deepest anxiety as regards the future prospects of the party.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH AND THE FINANCES.—We have for nearly two years had weekly reports from Washington that Mr. STANTON was about to resign his position as Secretary of War. Our cotemporaries have now taken to reporting the forthcoming resignation of Secretary MCCULLOCH from the Treasury. Secretary STANTON'S resignation, so far as the practical work of the War Department is concerned, would now be a matter of little moment; but the resignation of Secretary MCCULLOCH would be as injurious as that of Mr. STANTON would have been at the crisis of the war. He has administered the national finances with preëminent ability, commanding the confidence of the financial classes as well as of the public at large, and extorting the admiration of financiers throughout Europe. While consummate skill and extraordinary success have characterized his management of the Treasury, it has also maintained the most perfect freedom from any taint of suspicion in a moral point of view. Even the bitterness of partisanship, which has accused nearly every other public functionary of official malversation, has ventured upon no charges against Mr. MCCULLOCH; and, considering the scope and character of his duties, no higher encomium could be given him. We certainly do not think he is the only man in the country capable of managing our finances; but neither, on the other hand, do we think that *every man* in the country is capable of the task. Judging by some of the speeches of the so-called financiers in Congress, (we do not allude exclusively to that of Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania,) we are forced to the conclusion that there are even members of Congress whom we should dislike to see at the head of the Treasury, and under whose management we should not long have such exhibits as that of the last year. We do not believe, and we earnestly trust there is no truth in the reports of difficulties between the President and the Secretary which would compel the resignation of the latter.

FOOLISH TALK.—A Democratic cotemporary, in speaking of the "ringleaders" in the impeachment business, and of the preannounced determination of BOUTWELL, WILSON and other members of the Judiciary Committee, to which the resolution was referred, says:

> "In fact they are all willing, and even anxious, but the trouble is to succeed in the undertaking. There is a power outside the Capitol that may, perhaps, be exercised if they press the matter too far. *They cannot peaceably remove President Johnson from office, and the sooner they make up their minds to that fact the better.*"

Utterly opposed as we are to this whole impeachment business, and to the violent language of those who have undertaken to drive it through, we would at the same time warn the Democrats not to indulge in such threats as this, or such talk as was uttered at the Democratic State Convention in Connecticut yesterday. The constitutional *power* of Congress in this matter of impeachment is as certain as their own existence—much more certain than other powers which they have exercised almost without protest, and so long as they follow the prescriptions of the Constitution, there can be no weapons of resistance outside of that instrument. We certainly consider the impeachment of the President an extremely grave matter, very prejudicial to the peace of the country, and very perilous to all its interests; but it is not half so damaging or dangerous as the Democratic habit of threatening forcible resistance to what they cannot otherwise prevent. We should think the Democrats had had enough of that sort of thing in the past, without continually menacing the country with it now.

THE IMPEACHMENT BUSINESS.—It seems that Mr. ASHLEY, whose impeachment scheme is now before the Judiciary Committee, is pushing it in a very violent way. The Committee holds continuous daily sessions, and Mr. ASHLEY will to-day be before it to furnish evidence in support of his charges. He finds himself backed up in an unexpected manner in the House, and not a few of those who were opposed to the introduction of the measure now seek to have it pushed through. The composition of the Judiciary Committee is also very favorable to him, and, from this point of view, it is expected they will report in favor of extreme measures. The question will then be, will the House, or rather the Republican majority, sustain the action of their Committee, and provide for the preparation of articles of impeachment? The indications are certainly that way, though there is still a chance of wiser counsels prevailing.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Democratic Convention—Resolution Adopted.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Convention met at 2:30 P.M. A permanent organization was formed with GEO. H. PENDLETON, President; WM. LANWELL, Vice-President; W. C. GOULD, Secretary, with nineteen assistant Vice-Presidents, and nineteen assistant Secretaries. Mr. PENDLETON took the chair, amid great applause, and made an introductory speech of forty minutes.

The State Central Committee consisted of nineteen members, who were appointed, and the following nominations were made: For Governor, ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin; Lieutenant-Governor, DAVID S. UHL, of Holmes; Treasurer of the State, Dr. C. REEVES, of Crawford; Auditor of State, JOHN MCELMEE, of Butler; Attorney General, FRANK H. HURD, of Knox; Supreme Judge, THOMAS KEY, of Hamilton; Comptroller, THOMAS SHERIDAN, of Williams; Board of Public Works, ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cayahoga.

The platform reported by the Committee on Resolution was adopted. The following is the substance:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio adheres to the principles of the party as expounded by the fathers, and approved by experience. That in accordance with these principles we declare the Federal Government is a Government of limited powers, and that it possesses no powers but such as are expressly delegated to it in the Constitution; that all other powers are reserved to the States or people respectively; that a strict construction of the Constitution is indispensable to the preservation of the rights of the States and people; that the Federal Government is unfitted to legislate for local concerns of States; that the tendency of the Federal Administration is to usurp reserved rights of the States and people; that freedom of speech and of the press are essential to the existence of liberty. The Constitution is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace, and protects all classes of men at all time; no doctrine is more pernicious in consequence than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any exigency. That the rights of the people to peacefully assemble and consult upon public affairs is inviolable. That the military should be in due subjection to the civil power; that a majority have the right to govern the minority, and have indefeasable right; and that frequent recurrence to the first principles is essential to the safety and welfare of the States and people.

Resolved, That the states which lately attempted to secede are still States in the Union, and have been recognized as such by every Department of the Government; that being thus in the Union they stand on an equal footing with their sister States, with equal rights; that it was a thing unknown to the Constitution that Congress had the power to deprive a State of reserved rights and reduce it to a territorial condition; that therefore the exclusion by Congress of all representation from ten States, their proposed exclusion from the next Presidential election and reduction to Territories are unconstitutional, revolutionary and despotic—measures destructive to the rights of those States, and also to every other State in the Union, and part of a plan to nullify the Constitution, virtually overthrow State governments and erect despotisms on their ruins and establish a tyrannical minority over a majority of the American people.

Resolved, That Congress is not an omnipotent law-making power.

Resolved, That the people have suffered too long exactions of high protective tariffs, and we demand that their substance shall no longer be extorted from them to fill the pockets of Eastern monopolists.

Resolved, Unequal taxation is contrary to justice and sound policy. We call upon the Governments of the Federal States to use all necessary constitutional means to remedy this evil.

Resolved, That the Radical majority, or so-called Congress, have proved themselves in favor of negro suffrage by forcing it upon the District of Columbia against the wish, and by forcing upon all Territories in violation of the Constitution. That we are opposed to negro suffrage, believing it would be productive to evil to both races, and disastrous conflict.

Resolved, That for their efforts to uphold the Constitution, we tender to the President and the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court our hearty thanks.

Resolved, That we favor a Democratic Convention of all the States, to be held at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon, and that the State Central Committee be authorized to confer with other Committees in regard to such time and place; that we would prefer Louisville, Ky.

Resolved, That an early and thorough organization of the party is indispensable.

ILLINOIS.

Large Fire at Galesburgh—Meeting of the Legislature—Railroad Accident—One Passenger Killed.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A fire at Galesburgh, Ill., on Sunday, burned more than half a block of business buildings, including the candy factory of WELLS & TOWNSEND, ALLEN'S meat market, LEE'S music-store, CULVER'S stove-store, &c. The total loss is $50,000.

The Legislature met to-day, 8th, and it is believed Col. PLUMB, of Emporium, will be chosen Speaker of the House.

A passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad, going south on Sunday afternoon, was thrown from the track near Mendota. Mrs. M. WILSON, of Ackron, was instantly killed, and several other passengers were injured.

INDIANA.

The Prosecution of the Political Conspirators Abandoned.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The *Republican's* Indianapolis special dispatch says: "In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the District-Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in the cases of HORACE HEFFSON, LAMBDIN P. MULLIGAN, WM. A. BOWLES, JOHN C. WALKER, STEPHEN C. HORSEY, and others, known as the Indiana conspirators. It is generally believed this was done in obedience to instructions from Washington."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

GEN. GRANT ON THE SUFFRAGE VETO.

In conversation with Gen. GRANT to-day relative to his reported approval of the President's veto of the District Suffrage Bill, I learn the following facts: He was present at the Cabinet meeting by request, without previous knowledge of the subject that would come up for deliberation. In the discussion on the bill Gen. GRANT took no part, and after all were through and he had risen from his seat to depart, the President asked him if there would be any impropriety in asking his views on the subject. Gen. GRANT replied very briefly, that the objection which had been urged by one member of the Cabinet, that it was unconstitutional because it disfranchised rebels without trial, was in his estimation the best part of the bill and exhibited the most wisdom. With reference to conferring the right of suffrage upon the colored people of this District, he remarked that he always thought it inconsistent on the part of Congress to enforce this right here while they refused to grant it to the same class in their own States. Either members of Congress should extend this privilege at home or wait until the people here asked for it. This was the extent of his expression upon the subject. Upon the arguments and principles involved in the Message he uttered no opinion whatever.

PASSAGE OF THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

The passage of the District Suffrage Bill over the veto in the House to-day was consummated with much less excitement than has attended such proceedings hitherto; but as they are becoming quite common, they are losing their charm of novelty. The galleries were very full, and the representation of the colored people was much larger than usual. Upon the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. INGERSOLL, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, called up the bill and moved the previous question on its passage. This was sustained without a division, and the roll-call was proceeded with as required by the Constitution. Intense interest was manifested by the spectators during this proceeding, and the result—ayes 113, noes 38—was greeted with a burst of applause, especially from the colored persons in the gallery, which was promptly repressed by the Speaker. The vote was an almost strictly party one. The only Republicans who voted to sustain the veto were three from the Border States—HUBBARD and LATHAM, of West Virginia, and RANDALL, of Kentucky, together with Mr. KUYKENDALL, from the Egyptian District of Illinois. So about 3,000 new voters were made to-day. The colored people are already preparing for a grand jubilee demonstration in honor of their victory.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

BEDFORD, BROWN and Gen. LEACH are the only members of the North Carolina Delegation sent here to obtain information regarding the Federal taxes and revenue to be collected from that State. The other members of the delegation are expected daily. Mr. BROWN was the junior member of the Senate when WEBSTER, CALHOUN, HAYNES and CLAY occupied seats. Gen. LEACH, who was formerly a General in the rebel army, is not the LEACH who was a member, and is about the only survivor of that great Senatorial era of the Confederate Congress, and the author of the peace resolutions in that body. The delegation will also look after the reconstruction question, and exert their influence against the passage of Mr. STEVENS' North Carolina bill. Although Mr. BROWN ran for Congress and was defeated as a Holden Union man, he is now opposed to that gentleman's newly-found extreme Radicalism.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT BUILDINGS.

The Secretary of the Interior and Acting Postmaster General SKINNER have approved the report of the Commission heretofore appointed to select a site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts in the City of New-York. They recommend an additional appropriation of $1,500,000 for the erection of a building for the purpose mentioned. An urgent necessity, they say, exists for early action, and they are of opinion that economy and policy require that the United States should be the proprietors of the buildings in the City of New-York appropriated to such important public uses. The report inclosed from the Commission say that, upon investigation, it was ascertained that the average amount of outgoing and incoming mails had increased in less than twelve years from ten tons to ninety and one hundred tons a day. That the present Post-office building was totally unfitted for and inadequate to the present wants of the postal business, and that a building fitted to accommodate it and the business of the United States Courts would require a space of land equal to from twenty-five to thirty city lots. It was also apparent that a location should be procured in which streets were wider than those upon which the present Post-office is situated, the latter being too narrow to permit large mail-wagons to be turned in them with using the sidewalks on one of the sides of those streets. Only one definite response was received to the proposals the Commission invited, namely: from SMITH CLIFT, Esq., relative to the sale of St. John's Park. This property, located on the Hudson River, was considered to be so far removed from the central part of the City, as to be unfitted for the purposes proposed. The Commission, for the reasons stated, at length recommend that the United States accept the offer of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to sell to it the portion of the City Hall Park, in area 65,259 square feet, for $500,000, for the purpose of erecting thereon a City Post-office, and rooms for the Courts of the United States and for the necessary offices connected therewith.

These documents were to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads to-day agreed to report a bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the purchase of a part of the City Hall Park, for Post-office and United States Courts in New-York.

The other part of the recommendation of the Commission—namely, one million for the erection of the buildings—will not be considered until the plans have been presented.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The pressure against the impeachment project is very great, and remonstrances are pouring in from all quarters by mail and telegraph.

The vote of yesterday is by no means regarded as indicative that the House will support the charges made. On the contrary, the belief is quite the other way.

Several of the Republicans who voted to send the project to the Judiciary Committee, have since stated that they did so as the surest and quickest way of getting rid of it.

One of the chief arguments relied upon for the impeachment of the President is, that it was mainly through his influence the Southern States repudiated the Amendment.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee will not act hastily upon the question of impeachment, but will give the subject a careful consideration before making their report.

BOUNTY FRAUDS.

Second Auditor FRENCH has positively indorsed the truthfulness to the recent *exposé* of bounty frauds made in the Washington correspondence of the TIMES, by publicly announcing the fact that forgeries have been so adroitly committed that his Bureau has been like the Pay Department—bamboozled into paying them. He also announces that he is making most strenuous efforts to detect the criminals. The Lowenthal forgery cases are now in his hands, having been transferred to him from Gen. BRICE'S Department.

IMPEACHMENT A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The decision of Speaker COLFAX, that the proposed impeachment of the President is a question of privilege, was based on a decision by the Speaker of the Twenty-seventh Congress, on a point of order made by HORACE EVERETT, of Vermont, and not by Mr. EVERETT as Speaker, as incorrectly stated.

MR. ASHLEY BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, has been summoned before the House Committee on Judiciary, to give evidence on the impeachment question, to-morrow.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATIONS.

The delegation from the Arkansas Legislature came to Washington, as already stated, to prevent the abolishment of the present Government of that State.

Following close upon them is a Radical delegation who seek to effect that object, and who have a memorial to be presented to Congress to carry out their differing views, including loyal suffrage irrespective of color, excepting Indians not taxed.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.

Private advices received here indicate that Mr. TRUMBULL will be reëlected United States Senator from Illinois. There are other reports to the effect that Gen. PALMER will succeed Mr. TRUMBULL.

FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Reports, said to be well founded, are current that some 12,000 of the French troops (one-half of the whole number there) will remain in Mexico during the ensuing Summer, as an aid to MAXIMILIAN in the more durable establishment of his Empire. It is added that there is a secret understanding between NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN to this effect.

SURVEYS IN NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, has just received from the Surveyor-General of New-Mexico and Arizona at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, advices of a contract entered into by him for the extension of the third and fourth correction lines, west of the principal meridian, and the survey of exterior lines of fifteen townships; all situated between Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande del Norte, and Fort West, on the upper waters of the Gila River. The foregoing surveys embrace the Santa Rita copper mines.

Pinos-Actos, Fort Bayard, and a portion of the valley of Rio Mimbres, heading in the Sierra Mogallon. The locality of the surveys is on the road from Fort Thorn and Lascrucus to Fort West, *via* Cooke's Springs, all situated in the southwestern part of the Territory of New-Mexico.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Banking Committee has resolved to report to the House against the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, which looks to an expediting of the extinction of the National debt.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The bill repealing the Amnesty Law will be sent to the President to-day or to-morrow.

QUARANTINE AT FAYAL.

Capt. COLLINS, Commanding the United States steamer *Sacramento*, reports to the Navy Department from Horta Island, off Fayal, on Dec. 3, the arrival there of that vessel after a pleasant run of 13 days from Boston. Upon arriving there the ship was quarantined in accordance with instructions from Lisbon. The quarantine to be of unlimited duration, or until the order from Lisbon should be rescinded. The reason for the instructions being the supposed prevalence of cholera at New-York and Philadelphia.

Vessels with lumber for the port or in ballast arriving for a cargo of fruit are excepted from the regulations.

A merchant vessel arriving from the United States at this time other than of the above mentioned excepted classes would be compelled to go to Lisbon before she could be admitted to Coratique.

The *Sacramento* intended to leave Horta for Teneriffe by the way of Madeira.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

It is the belief of leading foreign diplomats resident at the capital that a congress will be held some time during the present year for the consideration of an international code of maritime law.

LAND SALES.

Returns received at the General Land Office for the month of November last, from the Land Office at East Saginau, Michigan, show that 33,951 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 3,589 acres of which were taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead Law, and the remainder located with agricultural college scrip, military warrants and sold for cash. The cash sales amounted to $13,575.

RECEPTIONS.

Cards have been issued for a large party at the President's House to-morrow morning and cards have also been issued by General and Mrs. GRANT for three morning receptions—the first of the 9th inst.

SPECIAL REVENUE AGENT.

CORNELIUS STAGG, of California, has been appointed United States Special Revenue Agent at large.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

LOVETT E. MORTON, who now so creditably fills the position of Assistant Postmaster of the House, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Eighteenth District of Ohio, the Cleveland District, *vice* J. E. HURLBURT.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. J. WILKINS, for a long time ticket and passenger agent for the Great Pennsylvania Route, has been appointed General Southern Agent for that route.

THE OPERA.

MARETZEK'S opera troupe gave the popular opera of "Faust" to-night to a large and very fashionable house. The cast was superb and every part rendered faultlessly. Miss KELLOGG, MAZZOLENI and ANTONUCCI were repeatedly called before the curtain. But three nights remain of the season. To-morrow night, "Somnambula;" Thursday night, "Fra Diavolo," and Friday, the last night, "Zampa."

Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans—Banquet at the National Hotel—Speech of the President.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans was celebrated to-night by a banquet at the National Hotel, under the auspices of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

The Reception Committee consisted of JONAH D. HOOVER, THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Judge CHARLES MASON and OWEN THORN.

Among those present were Democratic members and ex-members of Congress, and the Texas members elect; also, Ex-Attorney-Gen. BLACK, Ex-Postmaster-Gen. MONTGOMERY BLAIR and his father, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq., the last-named presiding over the banquet. Over one hundred seats at the table were occupied.

About 9 o'clock the President of the United States entered, and was received with cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs and music by the band. He was seated on the right of F. P. BLAIR.

The following, as the first toast, was announced, namely: "The day we celebrate, and the great event which made it a National Anniversary;" when Mr. F. P. BLAIR read a paper appropriate to the occasion. Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR here proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was received with three cheers.

The President on rising was again applauded. He said it was not his purpose to make an address on this occasion, but simply to propose a sentiment, which was read as follows: "No State of its own will has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from the Union; nor has the Congress of the United States a constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption and dissolution of the Government; the other is a consolidation and an exercise of despotic power. The advocates of the latter are alike the enemies of Union and of our constitutional form of government."

This sentiment was vociferously applauded.

Senator HENDERSON responded to the third toast, namely:

The Federal Union, it Must be Preserved.

The fourth toast was:

Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States. He is now receiving the full measure of that vituperation which was once meted out quite as lavishly to JEFFERSON and JACKSON.

Senator DOOLITTLE responded to this toast, and like Senator HENDRICKS, spoke of the centralizing tendencies of the Government, the question still remaining whether the Federal Union can be preserved. If the country was to be saved amid the madness which now rules the hour, history will do justice to the times in which we live. If the country is to be saved, ANDREW JOHNSON will be recorded as one of its saviours; and if the country is to be lost, or the Government changed into a despotism, ANDREW JOHNSON will be written down in history as one of its defenders.

The Senator was frequently applauded.

The fifth toast was announced:

The Supreme Court of the United States—The great conservative power of the Government. Never more needed or better appreciated than now.

Judge JEREMIAH BLACK responded, saying, among other things, that the Court needed no defence from him. The Court had decided against the legality of a military commission, which had condemned to death three innocent men, because no human being up to this hour had shown they were guilty.

These three men were arrested and brought before a body who were in no manner authorised to meddle with their affairs, and a mere mockery was called a trial. The Court said in effect that if the execution of these men had taken place it would have been a murder. THADDEUS STEVENS now attacked this decision of the Supreme Court, but STEVENS told him eighteen months ago that these Military Commissions were utterly indispensible or no man's life could be taken away by them now. Mr. STEVENS has changed his views in order that his friends may enjoy the luxury of shedding innocent blood. Every Christian man should offer up the prayer that the Supreme Court may long live and exercise their just authority.

His remarks were frequently applauded.

Hon. CHAS. N. WINFIELD, of New-York, responded to the sixth toast, namely:

The Conservative Members of each Branch of Congress—Knowing themselves to be in the right, let them never weary in well doing.

A letter was received from Secretary WELLS apologizing for his absence, and offering the following sentiment:

Our Thirty-six States—The Union of all, the exclusion of none.

This was received with cheers.

Hon. A. J. RODGERS responded to the seventh toast, namely:

The Army and Navy—Without having contributed to the causes of the late civil war. They have ever been ready to incur the most extreme hazards, at the call of duty they will not now hesitate to protect the Union of all the States which they have done so much to preserve.

Mr. RODGERS said, in the course of his remarks, that there were traitors in Congress, trying to destroy the Union, which the Southern States have in vain tried to break asunder, and he warned his hearers of the necessity and duty of being prepared to maintain that all who are elected shall take their seats.

Hon. RICHARD MERRICK responded to the eighth toast.

The Flag of the Union with Thirty-six Stars; Palsied be the traitor's hand that would strike one of that number from its consecrated place.

Mr. MERRICK spoke of the destructive fanaticism of Congress, and said that with the President now with them they might safely place in his charge the national standard, that none of its stars might be erased. When an insurrectionary contrivation in power at the Capitol attempted to force a State out of the Union, we are bound to protect that State.

The ninth toast:

The Federal Constitution—Amendable only in the way prescribed by itself, it cannot be changed by Congressional majorities.

Was responded to by Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who read a dispatch addressed to him confidentially while he was Postmaster-General. The date is Nov. 24, 1863, and received on the 25th, from ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of Tennessee, the latter saying:

> "I hope President LINCOLN will not be committed to the proposition of the States relapsing in territories. If he steers clear of that extreme his reëlection to the Presidency is without reasonable doubt. I expected to be in Washington before this time, and converse freely with regard to the policy of this Government, but it is impossible for me to leave Nashville. There is no reason to destroy the States to bring about the destruction of Slavery. Did not all the nation know, added Mr. BLAIR, that the advice was adopted, and that reconstruction proceeded upon the doctrine laid down in that dispatch. President JOHNSON would carry out the principle he then laid down.

Mr. COWAN responded to the tenth toast, namely:

The right of Representation in both branches of Congress—One of the most invaluable and most unquestionable of all those which are secured in our great Federal compact.

Mr. COWAN spoke of the dangers which surround the country, and said every American citizen ought to be on his guard to defend liberty to the death. This was the point to which the entire matter came. It was the duty of every leading man to appeal to the people, and to stand up for the law and the Constitution.

The President at this point retired from the hall. The following regular toasts were then drank and responded to, namely:

The States of the American Union.—Their rights under the Constitution are indestructible. The right of coercion where it exists involves the duty of fraternity and protection. The State which cannot voluntarily secede cannot, against its will, be prevented from occupying its normal place in the Union with all its guaranteed rights and privileges fully preserved.

The Veto Power—A constitutional safeguard against unwise and improvident legislation.

The Press—The most efficient guardian and protector of public liberty, let it be cherished and sustained as an institution indispensable to the successful administration of a free government.

The Women of America.

The proceedings were of an enthusiastic character and terminated after midnight.

MINNESOTA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Abstract of the Governor's Message.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Legislature met to-day. J. FARMER was elected Speaker of the House, and Brig.-Gen. S. P. DENNISON, Chief Clerk.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow. It will show the State finances in satisfactory condition. The total receipts for the year have been $529,450 and total disburements $461,255. The claim of the State against the General Government of $125,000 is in a fair way of speedy settlement. The funded debt of the State is $250,000 of eight per cent. and $100,000 of seven per cent. bonds, of which $100,000 is held as a school and sinking fund. The amount of taxable property last year was $45,125,318; this year it will be $575,000,000. The Governor recommends that the funded debt be paid as fast as possible, and no more credited. There are 52,754 scholars in attendance on the public schools. The funds amounts to nearly a $1,500,000. He estimates the population of the State at 340,000. The Governor recommends the Legislature to memorialize Congress to grant additional bounty to the earliest volunteers of the war; the act giving $100 was but half measure. Men who volunteered first and served longest should not be neglected. Another grant of land from Congress for railroad purposes is to be disposed of, making nearly ten million acres thus received. The Governor fears the evil of such a monopoly on few hands. In regard to the St. Paul and Lake Superior Railroad the Governor says he has assurances from the Company that heavy English capitalists are about to take hold and build up the road in two years. Regarding the $2,250,000 State railroad bonds outstanding since 1859, which the State has so far virtually repudiated, the Governor recommends that the proceeds of the sale of 500,000 acres of land recently received from the Government for international improvements purposes under the act of 1861, be set apart for redemption of so much per centage of bonds as the Legislature and people are willing to pay, and thinks the State ought no longer neglect the matter. He recommends prompt adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and also measures for amending the State Constitution to admit negro suffrage.

MISSOURI.

Disagreement and Adjournment of the Senatorial Caucus.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The caucus of last night decided about nothing, and broke up in considerable confusion. Separate caucuses of Radicals are being held to-night. Party feeling runs high. It is rumored that Gov. FLETCHER will withdraw.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—On Monday evening next the new German opera troupe, embracing, however, several old favorites, will appear in "Don Giovanni" at the Brooklyn Academy. The old-time efforts of GROVER and ANSCHUTZ have made German opera popular in the City of Churches, where there are many Teuton residents, and where it is deemed quite as important that the young people should speak French and German as that they shall attend Divine service. Mme. FREDERICI, Miss DZEINBA, Miss NATALIE SELIG, and Messrs. GROSCHAL, CHAUDON and WM. FORMES are in the cast.

LINGARD'S BENEFIT.—For the benefit of Mr. LINGARD, a complimentary concert will be given at the Brooklyn Atheneum this evening, when Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT, Miss FLORENCE RICE, Mr. STAINS and others will assist.

BATEMAN CONCERT.—In consequence of divers changes in schedule, Mr. BATEMAN is enabled to announce a grand concert at the Brooklyn Academy next Monday evening, at which time the entire troup will appear, accompanied by THEO. THOMAS' superb orchestra.

TWA NICHTS IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. KENNEDY, the Scotish vocalist, announces two of his delightful entertainments at the Brooklyn Athenæum—the first will be given to-morrow evening, the second on Monday next.

ZUNDEL'S ORGAN CONCERT.—There are few organists in the country who can compare favorably with JOHN ZUNDEL in the interpretation of sacred or classic music. The public, and more especially the people of Brooklyn, will be glad to hear that on Tuesday next he will give a grand organ concert at Plymouth Church, assisted by LORETZ, the organist at St. Peter's, Miss MATILDA TOEDT, the violiniste, and Master THEO. TOEDT, soloist of the Cecilian Choir. Mr. ZUNDEL has prepared a choice programme, in which he appears three or four times, and a judicious intermingling of the rest is made. For ten years Mr. ZUNDEL turned the crank of Mr. BEECHER'S wheezing organ, and finally resigned his position when patience had ceased to be an evidence of peculiar virtue. Now that a new and really admirable instrument is procured, his old friends and adherents very naturally desire to hear him play on it.

CONNECTICUT.

Democratic Mass Convention at New-Haven—Addresses by Hon. James Brooks, Mr. Baldwin and Others—Nomination of a State Ticket Postponed—Emphatic Resolutions Adopted—A National Convention Recommended.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1867.

The Democratic State Mass Convention was held here to-day. The early trains on the New-London and New-York roads brought to the city a fair delegation to the Convention, and still later a large one came down on the Hartford road. The time for the assembling of the Convention had been appointed for 10 o'clock, but, the delegates not arriving, it was 10:30 before the Convention met. At that time there were present about 400 delegates.

Hon. JAS. GALLAGHER, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order. ALBERT N. BALDWIN, a well-to-do farmer of New-Milford, was elected temporary Chairman. On taking the chair he briefly returned his thanks for the honor, saying that he was glad to meet so large a number of the friends of law and order in council on the day when the hero of New-Orleans overthrew our foreign foes. He hoped this day would be known as the day when the Democracy triumphed over the enemies of our country in our midst. A little applause followed, and then JOHN L. ELLIOTT, of Guilford, and LINUS [illegible], of Windsor, were appointed temporary Secretaries. The usual Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were appointed, when the question of appointing a State Committee came up. This called up the question whether the Convention should consider itself a Mass Convention or a State Convention. Mr. A. E. BURR, of the Hartford *Times*, thought it possible that no nominations might be made, and that another Convention for that purpose would be called. This created a little 'buzz among the country members. A motion was sprung on the leaders by some one not acquainted with the slate that the Convention nominate a State ticket. This was tabled, on the plea that the matter should not be agitated until after a permanent organization.

At 11 o'clock the Convention had increased in numbers until there were about seven hundred in the hall. The stage was crowded with the leading Democratic lights in the State, whose faces have been seen at Democratic Conventions for the last fifteen years. In the galleries there was an audience of about two hundred persons. Owing to the number of delegates present the services of the Committee on Credentials were dispensed with, and every Democrat in the hall was voted a delegate.

Soon after, a resolution was introduced postponing the nomination of a State ticket to another Convention, to be called for that purpose. The Chairman of the State Committee explained that the Committee had considered the subject, but decided to leave the question to the Convention. A member from the country favored the resolution. He thought the country towns did not expect a ticket would be nominated, but that they were simply [illegible] to "talk things over." THOMAS LAWTON, Esq., of New-Haven, the introducer of the resolution, [illegible] nominations should be made. They had [illegible] reason together. They had some of the great [illegible] lights present, and the time would be better [illegible] in hearing them lay before the Convention the political issues of the day. Mr. A. E. BURR, after some discussion, spoke, bestowing much vituperation upon Congress, characterizing Hon. THAD[illegible] as one who spent his nights in gambling [illegible] and his days in Congress, plotting treason. [illegible] thought they could spend their time no better than [illegible] the momentous issues impending over the country.

The resolution to postpone was [illegible] with great unanimity, amid much [illegible].

A permanent organization was then effected by making the temporary President the position of permanent President, and [illegible] Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The President took the chair, making but few remarks, and these of no significance.

A Committee was then appointed to go out and bring in Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, to fill up the hiatus in the proceedings by an address. While they were gone, Hon. THOS. H. SEYMOUR, Hon. W. W. EATON, Hon. E. S. CLEVELAND, of Hartford, and Hon. WM. BISHOP, of Bridgeport, were called for, but failed to respond. Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY was called out, but begged to be excused on account of ill health.

In the meantime, the Committee on Resolutions introduced the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, It becomes a free and intelligent people, justly jealous of their rights and liberties, frankly and fearlessly assert their views upon grave and important public questions; and

Whereas, When armed resistance to the authority of the United States ceased, [illegible] States that had been in antagonism to the [illegible] became, by the inherent force of the Constitution and the fundamental principles upon which our system of government is based, reinstated and restored to all their rights and privileges; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, issued his proclamation declaring the war at an end;

Whereas, The Congress of the United States demanded and accepted from said States the [illegible] of one of the highest duties devolving upon [illegible], an alteration of and amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States has declared "That if Military Government is continued after the Courts are reinstated it is a gross usurpation of power. Martial rule can never exist where the Courts are open and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction," therefore

Resolved, That each and all of the States that were arrayed in opposition to the authority of the Government of the United States, having ceased such opposition, are now entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States and to all other rights and privileges appertaining to the States of the Union.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States, in its persistent exclusion of the Senators and Representatives of said States; in its open and avowed determination to destroy the organization of and subvert the authority of said States, violates and undermines the Constitution of the United States, attacks the very principles that lie at the foundation of our system of Government, and strikes a fatal blow at the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the entire people of the Union.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States, in its legislation; in its act levying internal taxes upon said States, including the said States expressly by name; in its act prescribing the number of Representatives in Congress for all the States; in its act in submitting the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, to all the States; in its act of last session, submitting another proposed Constitutional Amendment to all the States; in its joint resolution, passed with almost entire unanimity, declaring the object of the war to be "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union in all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired;" and in other acts [illegible] uniformly, from the commencement of the civil war, to the present time, in the most deliberate manner, recognized said States as existing States, and as States in the Union.

Resolved, That this repeated recognition of said States as existing States, and as States in the Union, by the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Government, leaves no question that the exclusion of said States from Congress, governing them and taxing them without representation, is not only a violation of the Federal Constitution in its most essential part, and [illegible] as defined by the Declaration of Independence, [illegible] most flagrant breach of public faith alike prejudicial to the best interests and to the honor of the country.

Resolved, That the Executive Department of the United States, by its proclamations, its administrative action, and its diplomatic intercourse with foreign Powers, has uniformly recognized all the said States as existing States and as States in the Union.

Resolved, That the Judicial Department of the United States, including the Supreme Court at Washington, the Circuit Courts in the several circuits, and the District Courts in their respective districts, has uniformly recognized the said States as existing States, and as States in the Union.

Resolved, That in the Supreme Court of the United States we possess a tribunal that may be justly termed the bulwark of republican liberty, and, in the language of an eminent jurist, "The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with its shield of protection all classes of men under all circumstances. * * No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man, than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of Government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism. But the theory of necessity, on which this is based, is false, for the Government within the Constitution has the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence." Thus, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1866 vindicated and sustains the positions assumed and announced by the Democracy of Connecticut in Convention [illegible].

Resolved, That after solemn deliberation, it is the opinion of this Convention that the suggestion of our conservative brethren of Kentucky, that a Convention of the Democracy and all Constitutional Union men of the thirty-six States should be called without delay by the National Democratic Committee; and we respectfully suggest that said Convention meet in the City of New-York on the 4th day of March next, to advise and act upon the great questions that now agitate the nation; to protest against the revolutionary and unconstitutional acts of the present majority of Congress; to announce the determination of the Conservative men of the Union to resist and oppose, by every constitutional exercise of power, the disorganization of the States and the destruction of State authority.

Resolved, That the thanks of every patriotic citizen are eminently due the President of the United States for his repeated exercise of the Executive power in behalf of the Constitution and the rights of the States; and we pledge to him our support in all his future efforts to the same noble end.

Mr. BROOKS was then introduced and received with three cheers, and addressed the Convention for an hour and a quarter.

He informed the Democracy that we were in the midst of a crisis, on the eve of a revolution occasioned by the attempts of the rump Congress to subvert the Government. He charged that Congress was endeavoring to seize all the powers of the Government, National, State and local, and that to do this they were ready to impeach the President and to change the character of the Supreme Court. That Court had declared military arrests to be illegal. They had declared that the Democracy, who were so columniated during the war, were right, and that the Republicans were all wrong. For this the Republicans wanted to change the Court, but the President stood in the way, and must be removed by impeachment. He thought Congress dare not go on with the impeachment case. If they did, the President would issue his proclamation, calling on Maryland for a force to support the Government: and the response would be such that not one railroad or ten thousand could transport the sons of Democracy going to his aid. The Court and the President must be sustained. If the rump Congress tried to remove him, the people would arise and sweep them out of existence with the besom of destruction. Mr. BROOKS spoke at length against negro suffrage, and concluded by declaring that if negroes were allowed to vote he should advocate extending the suffrage to all white women and white aliens.

At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock they reassembled and were addressed by Mr. W. N. EATON, of Hartford, and Ex-Gov. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR. Both gentlemen declared that the nation was on the verge of a great crisis, and the country was in great and imminent peril. They charged that Congress was a revolutionary body which did not represent the people, and that their acts were not binding upon any freeman. They congratulated their hearers that the Supreme Court of the United States had indorsed the position the Democracy had taken during the war.

Mr. EATON referred to the attempt to impeach the President and declared that they dared not go ahead with the project. If they did a million of Democrats would rise in arms and rally to the rescue of the President.

JAMES GALLAGHER, of New-Haven, and PERKINS CLEVELAND, of New-York, made short addresses. The latter's speech consisted of a glorification of JACKSON and a vilification of Congress.

The Convention at 5 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*, with three cheers for their platform.

The Convention to nominate a State ticket will probably meet here in about three weeks.

The Farmington Murder—Arrest of Suspected Parties.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The trial of SMITH and MOISTER, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of LUTHER G. THOMPSON, in Farmington, in October last, was commenced to-day in Farmington.

Mrs. THOMPSON, mother of deceased, and her daughter, testified that they recognize SMITH as the man who came to their house on the night of the murder, and called out THOMPSON. They recognized him the Sunday morning after the murder, when he was at their house.

The trial will be continued to-morrow.

Sale of the Hartford Daily Post.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday Jan. 8.

The daily and weekly *Post* of this city has been sold to GEORGE S. HUBBARD, late bookkeeper for the *Post*, and A. S. HOTCHKISS, of the *Daily Courant*.

The first number of a new newspaper called the *Connecticut Churchman* has just made its appearance.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican Convention—Gen. Harriman Nominated for Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Republican State Convention met here to-day to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers. An unusual degree of interest was felt in the result, as it was supposed. The delegates were nearly divided between Messrs. STEARNS and HARRIMAN, the two leading candidates for the nomination. There were about seven hundred present.

Gen. GRIFFIN presided.

A letter was read from Gov. SMYTHE declining a renomination.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate with the following result:

Mr. ONSLOW STEARNS, 318; Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN, 349; scattering, 8.

The nomination was made unanimous.

Gen. HARRIMAN was then introduced to the Convention, and, in a speech accepting the nomination, thanked Heaven that the country was comparatively at peace. He hoped that a security for the future would be demanded in the business of reconstruction, and that traitors should take back seats, and loyal men, black and white, should be called to the front.

The following is an abstract of resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions:

The first renews the pledges of fidelity to the principles of liberty. The second compliments Congress. The third recognizes the struggle of Irishmen for liberty. The fourth notices the prostration of the Democratic Party, and its causes. The fifth declares in favor of aiding disabled soldiers. The sixth recognizes the services of Gov. SMYTHE. The seventh expresses confidence in the nominee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. After the appointment of a State Central Committee the Convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Burning of the Belleville Congregational Church—Mr. Peabody's Reported Donation to the Five Points House of Industry—The Funeral of Lieut. Wilson.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Belleville Congregational Church was entirely consumed by fire this forenoon. The loss is estimated at $18,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The statement going the rounds that GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., had given a donation of $25,000 to the Five Points House of Industry in New-York is without foundation.

The funeral of Lieut. WILSON, son of the Senator, is to take place on Wednesday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from his late residence in Natick.

Snow Blockade Removed.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The blockade of snow on the western line of railway between this place and Albany, by which travel has been suspended, will, it is thought, be removed to-day.

Arrest of Criminals.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

ELLEN BUCHANAN, arrested and committed for child-murder at Chicopee, was brought to this city and lodged in jail yesterday. LEROY WHITITG, committed for an alleged rape on a woman 57 years of age, was also put in the hands of the Sheriff.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The ship *Orleans* is off Cape Cod, and the ship *Coringa*, from Calcutta for Boston, is at anchor off Nausetts, with her rudder-head gone.

The steamer *Geo. Shattuck*, Capt. SMITH, has gone to her assistance, and will tow her to Boston as soon as the weather moderates.

Meeting in Boston in Aid of the Suffering Cretans.

A large meeting was held in Boston on Monday evening to enlist the sympathy of the citizens in the cause of the Cretes, and to devise measures to raise funds for the relief of the suffering and destitute families among them. Dr. S. G. HOWE presided and gave many interesting reminiscences of the struggle nearly half a century ago, of which he was an eye-witness and in part an actor. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS, and Ex-Gov. ANDREW, in a few remarks, presented a series of resolutions in substance that the present warfare is only the repetition of the old struggle of the Christian against the infidel, of Christian marriage against polygamy, of progress against barbarism; that it should be the duty of Christians of all sects to save the Candian women and children from starving, all the more because it incidentally helps their husbands and brothers in the struggle for liberty and Christianity; that it is a claim for humanity and that it is necessary to uphold Greece because she has republican institutions, a common school system unequaled by any in the world; that the men of that country are the principal merchants and sailors on the Mediterranean, and as nation, quick-witted, united and progressive, and that if once free Greece may create a new history as imperishable as her old renown.

The resolutions were adopted, and on motion of Gov. ANDREW a Committee of Relief, consisting of forty-six prominent citizens, was appointed.

MAINE.

Affairs at Portland—Extension of the Portland and Rochester Railroad.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The delay in receiving western freight over the Grand Trunk Railroad, is leading to efforts for the extension of the Portland and Rochester Road to Manchester, N. H., thus making a complete line to run from the West to the seashore, and thence in connection with the Liverpool line of steamers, from here to England.

This city is rapidly growing since the late disastrous fire, and the annexation of Westbrook, a suburb, is already agitated.

A project is also talked of to buy out Back Cove, a locality similar to Back Bay, Boston, and situated on a peninsula of limited area.

Division of the Diocese of New-York.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Northern Convocation of the Episcopal Church met at St. Paul's Church in this city to-day to consider the proposed division of the Diocese of New-York, and the erection of the Diocese of Albany.

After an interchange of views, there was almost a unanimous vote in favor of the erection of the Diocese of Albany; and it was resolved that the boundaries of the Diocese should be the same as those recommended by the Bishop at the last Convention, including Columbia, Greene, Delaware, Otsego, and so along the western boundary of the present Diocese to the St. Lawrence River.

OHIO.

The Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met to-day. The districts were well represented. Dr. J. M. CHRISTIAN was appointed temporary Chairman, A. J. MULLAM temporary Secretary. The usual Committees were appointed; one from each district as Committee on Resolutions, among whom were C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. A motion was made to refer all resolutions to the Committee without debate, which, after some sharp debate, was referred to the Committee on Rules.

A communication was received from the Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee, asking the cooperation of the Democracy of Ohio to call a National Convention next Summer, to meet at Louisville. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The Convention then took a recess.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON will be permanent President, and Judge MURMAN will probably be nominee for Governor.

A grand Jacksonian banquet takes place to-night at the Neil House.

MICHIGAN.

Critical Condition of Gov. Crapo—Railroad Interests in the Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Gov. CRAPO has been quite ill for the past week, but it was supposed not dangerously. His case has taken a change for the worse this morning, and he is now thought to be dying.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A Lansing (Mich.) special says that the feeling on the railroad interest runs high in the Legislature. This will be a marked feature of the session. It was developed in the Senate this morning, on a motion to refer a bill to the Railroad Committee. A long and somewhat bitter discussion ensued, some of the members favoring the reference of all railroad bills to the Railroad Committee, and others to the Committee on Internal Improvement. It was charged that the adding of the Committee on Railroads to the list of Standing Committees, on the first day of the session, was a design to secure a Committee favorable to particular railroad schemes.

VIRGINIA.

Destructive Fire at Norfolk—Burning of the Atlantic Hotel—Marine Disaster—A Snow-Storm.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A terrible fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning at the Atlantic Hotel, one of the finest south of Baltimore. The origin of the fire is unknown. At 5 o'clock only the walls remained standing. The flames extended rapidly to the adjacent banking-house, and the stores beneath were soon enveloped and burnt to the ground, owing to the insufficient supply of water to the Fire Department, for which the citizens greatly censure the civic authorities.

The National Bank escaped. There were but few guests in the hotel, some of whom narrowly escaped with their lives.

The following are the names of the stores consumed: LUDLOW & WILSON, druggists insurance $5,000; Tip-top liquor store, $4,000; VICKERY, & Co., booksellers, $5,000; Banking-house of CHAMBERLAIN & BROTHERS, totally destroyed, loss $5,000; hotel valued at $68,000, insurance $30,000, owners stock corporation; ALS & NEWTON, proprietors of furniture and liquors, valued at $20,000; insurance $15,000; loss only partial. Each case is fully covered by insurance.

The schooner *Alexander Blair*, of Boston for Richmond, went ashore Dec. 13, at Bog Island, during a heavy storm. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The Captain and crew were rescued after remaining in the rigging for twenty-four hours.

A snow-storm commenced this morning. People are walking across James River on ice.

Action of the Legislature on the Constitutional Amendment.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The House has referred a resolution opposing the ratification of the Amendment to the Committee on Resolutions.

A motion had been previously made to suspend the rules in order that the resolution might receive immediate consideration, but it was lost.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of Gen. Howard—He Advises the Freedmen to Remain Where They Are—Gov. Orr Going to Washington.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Gen. HOWARD and suite arrived here on Saturday, and have been visiting the colored people and examining into their condition. Last night the freedmen turned out in large numbers with torches, banners, transparencies, &c., and escorted the General and his party to the African Church, where addresses were delivered.

Gen. HOWARD advised them to remain where they were. He said that inducements were held out to them to emigrate to other States, but that removals were always troublesome and often very far from advantageous. He advised them to be industrious and abide by their contracts. He impressed upon them the importance of education, stating that throughout the Southern States there were now over 150,000 colored children being educated, and concluded his remarks with certain patriotic expressions, which created considerable feeling among his dusky auditory.

Gov. ORR leaves to-day for Washington. It is believed that his trip has a political significance.

Death of Col. Arthur Hayne.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Col. ARTHUR P. HAYNE, one of our most esteemed and venerable citizens, died at his residence in this city yesterday. The deceased served for a long while as Aid to Gen. JACKSON.

TENNESSEE.

Lecture by a Colored Woman—Trial of the Train Robbers.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, a colored lecturer and writer from the North, addressed a large crowd of freedmen here last night. She earnestly impressed on her hearers the necessity of industry, purity of character and honesty, and wound up by briefly discussing reconstruction, taking an extreme Radical stand-point, and somewhat savagely handling ANDREW JOHNSON and his policy.

The trial of train robbers on the Louisville Railroad commenced to-day at Gallatin. They will first be arraigned on the charge of murdering one of their own band subsequent to the train robbery.

MINNESOTA.

Organization of the Legislature.

St. PAUL, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Legislature met at noon to-day. The Senate elected GEORGE P. WILSON, of Winona, Secretary, and the House elected J. O. FARMER, of Fillmore County, Speaker, and Gen. S. H. DENNISON, Clerk. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow.

KANSAS.

Excitement Over the Senatorial Election.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A Topeka (Kansas) special says there is more excitement over the Senatorial election than ever before known. Mr. POMEROY is regarded as master of the situation. About 300 lobbyists are in town, who are all divided among the friends of Mr. ROSS, McMILLAN, CARNEY and others for the second Senatorship.

TEXAS.

Letter from Gov. Throckmorton to Major-Gen. Heintzelman.

GALVESTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The following letter has just been made public:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, TEXAS,
Dec. 5, 1866.

Major-Gen. Heintzelman, United States Army, Galveston:

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 1st inst., announcing the fact of your being relieved of the command of this Military District, was received this morning.

I much regret the loss to the State of your services at this juncture. I have no doubt of Gen. GRIFFIN's ability and his disposition to give our suffering border ample protection, but our people will sincerely regret that their military affairs are not to be continued in your hands. For myself, as the Executive, and for the people of the State, I beg to tender my and their thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to all classes by you in the discharge of your duties as officer while among us, with the sincere hope that your future career may be as pleasant and prosperous as your former life has been distinguished, honorable and just, and that an overruling Providence may spare you many years yet of usefulness to our beloved country.

I am, General, with the highest consideration, your friend and obedient servant,

J. W. THROCKMORTON,
Governor of Texas.

NEW-JERSEY.

Organization of the Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Legislature met to-day. In the Senate, BENJAMIN BUCKLEY, of Passaic, was elected President, and E. R. BORDEN, of Mercer, Secretary.

In the House, G. W. A. CURTIS, of Camden, was elected Speaker, and Gen. JURDINE, Clerk.

The Governor's Message was reported in both Houses, but the reading was dispensed with.

First Annual Message of Gov. Ward.

The Message of Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, was read in the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon. The receipts and disbursements on the State account proper for the current year, ending Nov. 30, 1866, were as follows, as appears by the report of the Treasurer:

RECEIPTS.

Transit duties from railroads and canals	$253,621 33
State tax	70,000 00
Dividends on stock and interest	52,658 89
Assessment on private acts, licenses, fees	17,661 16
Tax on capital stock of railroads	4,260 71
Total actual Revenue receipts	$398,202 09
American Dock and Improvement Company	114,725 00
Transferred from the War Fund, balance due State	96,084 61
Transferred from other sources	5,144 84
Received from other accounts	429 20
Balance in bank, Dec. 1, 1865	55,876 54
Amount received from all sources	$670,462 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

State Militia	$72,131 06
Appropriation to Lunatic Asylum	57,000 00
Appropriation to New-Jersey Reform School	49,428 20
Public Schools	40,000 00
Printing	54,690 88
Legislature	35,295 30
Appropriation to State Prison	32,500 00
Salaries of State Prison	31,181 18
Salaries of Judiciary	33,163 52
Transportation of prisoners and costs	35,108 42
Commissioners of State Library for new wing	18,362 74
Salaries	16,508 79
Disbursements to sundry accounts	143,966 43
Balance in bank Dec. 1, 1866	51,125 76
Total	$670,462 28

The Governor states that the amount received from all sources of actual revenue for the fiscal year should really be stated at $449,421 73, the discrepancy being caused by the payment of the tax on the capital stock of certain railroads of $51,219 64 in November, 1865, in advance of the time when payable, which was January, 1866. It properly belonged to the receipts of the last fiscal year, but went into the account of the year before. The actual disbursements of the year have been $619,336 52, showing an actual deficiency between the receipts and expenditures on the State account proper of $169,914 79. This has been met by the payment of certain sums to the State, but it is no less a deficiency. Should appropriations of a similar character be made to those of last year there must and should be some plan devised, either by taxation or otherwise, to meet the liabilities thus created. But for the extraordinary appropriations made by the last Legislature, the receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue would have paid all the civil expenses of the State during the current year. It is estimated that for the present year the entire expenses of the State will amount to $500,000, and the revenues are given at $450,000, requiring a State tax of $50,000 to meet the deficiency.

WAR DEBT.

The war debt of the State at the close of the fiscal year is stated as follows:

Total amount bonds issued Dec. 1, 1865	$2,771,800 00	
Special loans	247,000 00	
Amount due sundry creditors	123,319 33	
Indebtedness of war fund, Dec. 1, 1865	$3,142,119 33	
Total amount of bonds issued Dec. 1, 1866	3,395,200 00	
Increase of war debt	$253,080 67	
Less balance in bank to Cr. same	57,617 36	—$195,363 31

$777,516 76 is due to New-Jersey for advances made to the United States for war expenses. If we add this indebtedness to the amount reported in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund $373,146 16, the bonded war debt of the State would be reduced to $2,244,537 08.

The aggregate of bounties paid and indebtedness incurred in the several counties, townships, cities and towns of the State, as far as reported to the Comptroller, on account of the rebellion, is $23,417,988 77, but several townships have failed to make returns; 3,35[illegible] naval recruits, and 2,516 colored troops from the State still remain in the United States service. A State bounty of $6 a month is given to their families or those dependent upon them.

The message is mainly devoted to purely State matters. On national affairs the Governor expresses himself as follows:

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The condition of our national affairs attracts a large share of public attention, and is a source of anxiety to the patriotic and loyal people of the country. When the rebellion was suppressed by the loyal army of the Republic, it was believed that an adjustment of existing difficulties would be easily effected. While there was no disposition to press the penalties of treason upon the people of the rebellious States, no intelligent or patriotic citizen supposed for a moment that the government and control of the rebellious States would be suffered to pass into the hands of those who had been prominent in the attempt to destroy the life of the nation. The South, defeated and conquered, would have gladly accepted the terms which the honorable and loyal people of the Union vouchsafed, and but for the treachery of the President to the principles of the party which elected him, we should, before now, have been a united people, under a restored Union. The consequences of the departure of the President from the line of honor and of principle, have been signally disastrous to the country. There is, to-day, scarcely a semblance of vital loyalty throughout the States recently in rebellion. Union men are proscribed, and the race which the magnanimity of the nation raised from slaves to freemen, are without the protection of those civil rights which alone protect the weak from the tyranny of the strong. In very many portions of these States life and property are insecure, and violations of the rights of citizens are as frequent as when the spirit of caste was most powerful in the land.

The Congress of the nation has done all that wisdom, prudence and patriotism could do to remedy existing evils. The plan of adjustment which it proposed was eminently liberal and just. The Constitutional Amendment, whatever may be its fate, must ever be regarded as in the highest degree honorable to those who framed it. It has been adopted by New-Jersey as the organic law of the land, and that action has been sanctioned by the popular approval. If it shall finally be rejected by the rebellious States in their madness and folly, it will remain for Congress to establish in those States Governments, republican in form, loyal in action, and just toward all classes of citizens. There need be no fear but that the wise, prudent and decided measures adopted by Congress will be sustained by the people of the loyal States. Never before have they manifested so clearly and decidedly their determination to make their power felt in the settlement of those great questions as in the recent elections. The loyal masses of the nation are determined that the spirit which defiantly dared the power of the Union shall not again be put in the halls of Congress and in places of trust or power. And while I am thus clear in my expression of confidence in the people and in Congress, no one is more desirous that all existing differences should be adjusted, and that we should be once more a people united in attachment to the Union and liberty. I trust the time is not far distant when peace, the handmaid of social order, true enlightenment and real progress, may fill the whole land with its blessings.

CANADA.

Railroad Excursionists—Their Reception at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, an excursion party from Chicago to Rochester, *via* the Great Blue Line, arrived at this station, and were received with great enthusiasm by a large gathering of the most prominent and influential citizens.

Three of the new through line cars composed the train. The engine was decorated with the American and British flags.

The party was entertained with lunch in the spacious dining-room at the station. The tables were bountifully spread and tastefully ornamented.

D. A. McINNES, President of the Hamilton Board of Trade, delivered an address, extending a hearty greeting and congratulations on the completion of railway communication by uniform gauge between the great West and the seaboard.

He said we, as business men, could not fail to see the great advantages you must derive from the completion of this great work; and we look upon this completion at the present time as a happy omen, as it gives indications of a revival more cordial between our respective countries. Let us hope before beginning another year our relations may be established on a basis mutually satisfactory and creditable alike to the intelligence and progress of the present day.

Appropriate speeches were made by several of the delegates, and they left for Rochester at 5:40 P. M.

The Fenian Prisoners Sent to the Penitentiary.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The prisoners under sentence of death, but which was commuted by order of the Home Government to twenty years' hard labor, have been sent to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston to serve out their term. The military guard at that point has been strongly augmented.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

It is reported that the Fenian prisoners in jail at Sweetsburgh have been removed to the jail at Kingston. The transfer was managed with the utmost secrecy, no one except those interested being aware of the proceeding until it was over.

MEXICO.

Movements of Escobedo—San Luis Potosi Occupied by the Liberals—Cortina Appointed Governor of Tamaulipas.

GALVESTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The dispatch steamer *Blackbird* arrived to-night. Brownsville papers of the 4th have been received. Gen. GRIFFIN returned in her. ESCOBEDO is reported to be alive and about going to Treinno at Charcas. San Luis Potosi has been occupied by the Liberals. The French retreated toward the City of Mexico, and were followed by MEJIA, who commands the Imperial forces. ORTEGA has issued a proclamation reciting his claim to the Presidency.

The *Ranchero* defends SEDGWICK and claims that he was justified in his course by SHERIDAN.

ESCOBEDO has, with the approval of JUAREZ, appointed CORTINA Governor of Tamaulipas. He relieves BARRIOZABAL, who goes to assist in the defence of Monterey against the Imperial forces now advancing. The merchants of Monterey are reported to be favorable to MAXIMILIAN.

Gen. PARIAI has taken possession of Guadalajara, the capital and Imperial stronghold of Jalisco.

The specie captured from the *Mary Bertrand* has been returned to MCGOFFY & STICKNEY. This was for the New-York arms.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Organization of the Nevada Legislature—Chief-Justice Lewis' Successor—Shipment of Bullion—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Nevada Legislature met yesterday, and organized by electing CHARLES A. SUMNER Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate, and R. D. FERGUSON Speaker of the House.

So far as there may be victory claimed for anybody for United States Senator, Mr. DELONG will be the successful candidate, the principal officers elect being his friends. Inauguration ceremonies take place to-day.

Hon. B. O. BEATTY became Chief-Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court yesterday, by reason of the expiration of Chief-Justice LEWIS' Term of office.

The heaviest monthly shipment of bullion from the office of WELLS, FARGO & Co., at Virginia, Nevada, during the last year was that of December, and was valued at $786,400. From their Gold Hill and Virginia offices the same firm last week shipped bullion valued at $400,000.

The mining stock market in this city remains firm under the movement of the "bear" party logic, good remittances and approved dividends being hard to refute.

The amount of bullion received from Nevada during 1866 exceeded that of the previous year.

The wheat and flour market remains unchanged, there being little demand for exports.

The Annual Gold and Silver Mining Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The demand for exchange and bullion for Thursday's steamer has hardly commenced. Coin drafts on Atlantic cities are quoted at 2½ per cent.; currency drafts at 29 per cent. Premium on gold, telegraphic transfers, 3 per cent. Sterling exchange, 1.48½d., 60 day bills.

This evening's *Bulletin* contains the annual summary of the gold and silver mining interests of California and Nevada. I presents few features of interest. Gould & Curry Mines produced $1,600,000 in bullion last year; their dividends are $252,000. The Savage, since July last, yielded $1,100,000, and their dividends are $360,000. Hall & Norcross, the past year, $1,200,000, and their dividends are $330,000. Yellow Jacket yielded $1,300,000, and their dividends are $390,000. Crown Point, $1,273,000, and their dividends are $234,000. Ophir yielded $450,000, and no dividends. Imperial, for the past eighteen months, $1,525,000, and their dividends are $376,000.

In California, the Eureka, in Grass Valley, produced Recent sales of one-fortieth of their interest amounted last year $600,000, and earned $420,000, nett profits. to $17,500.

The Eureka, of Anvador County, yielded $485,000, with a profit of $310,000. North Star yielded $0,228,000, with a profit of $132,000.

Sierra Buttes claim last year $225,000, with a net earning of $138,000. For the last five years this mine has averaged about the same results, and was recently sold for $575,000 to PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELER, of New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans—fought on the 8th of January, 1815—was not celebrated yesterday in this City in any public manner. The Tammany Society have been in the habit for years past of celebrating the anniversary by a grand banquet, with the accompanying oratorical displays, bonfires, &c., but last year the celebration cost the Society so much more than was anticipated, that they resolved this year to be economical and omit the banquet altogether. No celebration, therefore, took place by the Society, and the only honor paid to the day was by the hoisting of the flags on the City Hall, Tammany Hall, and some of the other public buildings. During the morning the Flynn Musketeers, under the command of Ex-Alderman FLYNN, paraded, about 250 strong, in new uniforms and overcoats—the latter purchased, it is said, from the Fenian Commissary, who had no further use for them. In the evening a number of balls and sociables were held, among which were the New-England Sociable, the Brooklyn Yacht Club Ball, the "hop" of Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment, and the balls of Exempt Engine Company No. 8, Mount Nebosh Lodge, Concord Verein, and Company K of the First Regiment.

BANK TAXES.—The decision of the United States Courts, affirming the legality of the tax imposed on stockholders of the banks, has caused great disappointment among bank officers, who felt quite certain of a different decision. A number of the banks came forward yesterday and settled with the Receiver of Taxes. The total amount involved is about $1,500,000. It will be remembered that in the suit by the banks to recover taxes imposed on that portion of their capital invested in United States securities, the banks were successful, and they are now being paid back the several amounts collected by the Receiver of Taxes.

"SODA-ASH AND CIVILIZATION."—Prof. C. A. JAY, of Columbia College, delivered a lecture last evening, entitled "Soda-Ash and Civilization," before a small audience, in the hall corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street. The learned lecturer traced the history of the article from its discovery until the present day, dwelling at considerable length and with remarkable force and clearness upon the importance of its presence to the civilization of the world, especially in the field of fine arts.

CONCERT AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given at Cooper Institute this evening by Mr. JOHN MARCELLUS, assisted by Mrs. ANNA PAYNE, Misses CALLEN and MULLEN, Mr. E. G. B. HOLDEN, Mr. G. P. BENJAMIN, Mr. W. S. AUSTIN and others. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of Mr. MARCELLUS, who has been unfortunately deprived of his sight, and his family.

PICTURE SALE.—A collection of one hundred oil-paintings, recently imported from London, will be sold at auction by Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & MINER, at No. 51 West 10th-st., on Thursday evening. The collection comprises specimens by Meissonier, Ed. Frere, Baugniet, Plassan, Verboeknoven, Schlessinger, Ruiperez, De Jonghe, Coomans, Koller, Alma Tadema, La Salle, and others.

SALE OF THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. will, to-morrow afternoon, commence the sale of a valuable theological library, at the Trade Sale Rooms, No. 498 Broadway.

A BOOT AND SHOE CONVENTION.—The Staple Boot and Shoe Convention met at the Astor House Jan. 7, 1867, made some progress, and adjourned to the same place on Monday, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RENTING OF PEWS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The annual renting of pews in Plymouth Church (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER) took place last evening before a very large congregation. Mr. PILLSBURY officiated as auctioneer, and shortly after 7 o'clock commenced business. The choice pews were struck down to the following parties at the premiums named: H. B. Claflin, $550; Charles Dennis, $400; J. P. Howard, $325; R. S. Benedict, $315; H. C. Bowen, $305; Mr. Arnold, $305; J. T. Howard, $300; Andrew Sicklen, $200; J. R. Kvowles, $264; Mr. Mason, $209; Aaron Smith, $175; J. N. Ely, $170; Mr. Smith, $175; Mr. Wheeler, $170; A. Z. Howard, $165; Mr. Robinson, $180; Mr. Whitney, 175, &c. The total receipts last year were $43,000. This year the receipts for the renting of pews, including premiums, will exceed $50,000. All the pews and seats which are considered in good positions were rented last evening. Some of the back seats remain to be sold.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President, Mr. O. P. SMITH, in the chair. Communications were received from Mr. H. A. GRAEF, in relation to a book on botany; from WM. WOOD & Co., in relation to books published by themselves, and from A. S. BARNES & Co., as to a series of books published by them, which had been superseded by others in the report of the Committee on Text Books. The first two communications were referred to the Book Committee and the last was laid on the table, with a resolution approving the action of the Committee making the change. A report was received from the Finance Committee, accompanied by a resolution that the Law and Finance Committees have power to petition the Legislature for the privilege of issuing bonds to the extent of about $70,000 to cover the last year's deficiency. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted, shortly after which the Board adjourned.

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The new Committee met at their headquarters, No. 9 Court-street, last evening, and after admitting the delegates, permanently organized by electing Mr. E. L. SANDERSON President. The Committee adjourned shortly thereafter.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 9.—Nos. 46 to 57, inclusive; 59 to 64, inclusive; 1 and 19.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like a ship running before the wind? Because it goes ahead with swelling sales.

Invigorate the Responsible Organ.

The stomach is the responsible organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics *know* this to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands *feel* them; no man can *describe* them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished at once and for ever? UNQUESTIONABLY THEY CAN. No dyspeptic has ever taken HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain. Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable. *This great vegetable stomachic* will eradicate it—*is* eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can be done."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that Indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the *true specific* be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an antidote to the disease which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to *fool* with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopœa prescriptions. If you want to *root it out* and prevent its recurrence, take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefited, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise avouches its wonderful tonic virtues.

New-York office No. 38 Dey-st.

Card from Ball, Black & Co

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial; but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reechoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored: and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, 5th January, 1867.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

An American Testimonial
TO
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Dyspeptics, take notice of this letter:

"I have found great benefit in my case (dyspepsia) from your Malt Extract, and I cheerfully recommend it. I have never found anything to agree with me as well.
WILLIAM MOLLER,
No. 6 West 28th-st., New-York."

To persons opposed to spirituous liquors, Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health is the most agreeable and nutritious tonic, and should be used by all, as it does not contain the injurious properties, nor produce the exciting and irritating effects of wine or spirits. It is also recommended by the most eminent physicians, both in Europe and the United States, as the most sure and pleasant remedy for hoarseness, coughs, consumption, &c. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot, 542 Broadway.

Rupture.

P. F. MINOR, M. D., cures rupture permanently, on young or old, in from 4 to 8 weeks, without operation, by the use of an external remedy, with or without furnishing a truss, without hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed. References at his rooms, No. 484 Broadway.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pioneer Yeast Powder.

For choice Pastry, Muffins, Tea Biscuit, &c. Unequaled in quality and snow-white purity. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*, at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

A New Style of Wedding Cards, Crystal and granulated. Engraved by DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke SHIRTS. For sale everywhere. No. 403 Broadway, N.Y.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—THOMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, by Rev. S. Malone, at his residence in Williamsburgh, MATTHEW M. BRADLEY to JULIA A., daughter of John and Mary Thoman, all of Brooklyn.

ROBERTSON—KIP.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. O. F. Robertson, of Malone, N. Y., JAMES H. ROBERTSON, of New-York City, to Miss ADDIE KIP, of Peekskill.

SWAN—RENWICK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Jr., to MARY R. RENWICK, all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, MARY ANN ALLEN, wife of Francis P. M. Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 44th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Jan. 7, of congestion, MARIAN, youngest child of Nevin W. and Caroline A. Butler, aged 5 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Baltic-st., fifth house east of 5th-av., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BREWER.—At Peekskill, on Monday, Jan. 7, JAMES BREWER.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mr. Coffin S. Brown, at Peekskill, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, and at the Presbyterian Church at 1½ o'clock.

BUFTON.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 7, ISAAC BUFTON, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, at Mount Kisco.

CHARLOCK.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 8, THOMAS CHARLOCK, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 146 Forsyth-st. The remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment.

MASONIC.—The members of Keystone Lodge No. 235, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication this (Wednesday) evening, at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, THOMAS CHARLOCK.

CHAS. H. QUAIL, W. M.

JOHN LESLIE, Secretary.

COLLIN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, of scarlet fever, JENNIE REED, only child of Orient H. and Carrie D. Collin, aged 1 year, 7 months and 20 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAMBERLAIN.—In Brooklyn on Monday, Jan. 7, of bronchitis, CHARLES V. CHAMBERLAIN, of Charleston, S. C., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Hall-st., first house southeast of Fulton-av.

DENNIS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, of consumption, JOHN E. DENNIS, aged 39 years, 4 months and 26 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

HARMAN.—At Albany, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 28, EMILY, widow of Thomas W. Harman, and daughter of the late O. R. Van Benthuysen, of that city.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, EDWARD N. KELLOGG.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KAIN.—On Saturday night, Jan. 5, CHARLES [illegible], son of William and Elmira H. Kain, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 10½ o'clock Wednesday morning, 9th inst., at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., previous to conveying the body to the family vault for interment at St. Paul's Church, East Chester.

☞ Brooklyn and Boston papers please copy.

LASH.—On Monday, Jan. 7, Mrs. ELIZABETH LASH, widow of the late J. H. Lash, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse Carly, No. 93 Bond-st., near [illegible], on Wednesday, [illegible], at 2 o'clock P. M.

McMILLAN.—Suddenly, in this city, on Sunday, Jan. 6, JOHN McMILLAN, recently of New-Orleans, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, ROBERT H. McMILLAN, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Stanton, Jr., No. 313 West 23d-st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

POLLOCK.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, at his residence at Cranford, N. J., Mr. GEORGE POLLOCK, late of Morrisania, N. Y., in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Friends from New-York will take the 12 o'clock train by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, leaving foot of Liberty-st. Carriages will be in waiting at the Cranford Depot.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

RICH.—On Monday, Jan. 7, HOWARD M. RICH, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 186 Broome-st.

RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, BRADDOCK S. RUSSELL, youngest son of George and Margaret Russell, aged 13 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 104 East 51st-st., this City.

RUSSELL.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Saturday, Jan. 5, JEANETTE E., wife of John C. Russell, aged 43 years.

TIER.—At South Yonkers, EUPHEMIA TIER, widow of the late Jeremiah Tier, aged 73 years, 7 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, South Yonkers, on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at the depot at Williamsbridge to meet the 10 o'clock A. M. train from 26th-st. and 4th av.

VAN VECHTEN.—At Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 28, ADDIE S., only daughter of John and Mary Van Vechten, in the 7th year of her age.

WHEELER.—At Havana, on Sunday, Dec. 23, ANITA CAROLINA, wife of Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., of this City, and daughter of John Louis Grabbe, of La Cidra, Cuba.

☞ The funeral of JAMES BREWER, late of Peekskill, N. Y., deceased, will take place at the residence of Mr. Coffin S. Brown, at Peekskill, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, and at the Presbyterian Church at 1½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, JOHN WRIGHT, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Robert Orr, are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 372 Adelphi-st.

WHITNEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, from a lingering disease of many months duration, ABIGAIL SOPHIA, wife of Samuel Whitney, and youngest daughter of the late Elisha Arnold, of East Hartford, Conn.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, in Orange, near the Brick Church Station, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at that station on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York, and at the Hoboken Ferry at 3 o'clock for Greenwood, where her remains will be taken for interment. Friends are invited to attend.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries.

PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five and Six to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply to or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Treasurer of the LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION for the care of disabled soldiers and soldiers' families, has received the following contributions since last acknowledgment:

By Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer:		
From Arnold, Constable & Co.	$25 00	
From Mrs. Thos. Denny	10 00	—$35 00
By Miss E. F. Bunting:		
From Miss Valentine and friends, Glen Cove	18 00	—18 00
By Mrs. A. C. Strout:		
From A. C. Strout	15 00	—15 00
By Miss Cronin:		
From the Misses Marshall's School	14 10	—14 10
By Miss M. Wisner:		
From New-Prospect Soldiers' Aid Society, Orange Co., N. Y.	30 00	—30 00
By Mrs. W. Kennedy:		
From Mrs. E. H. Chapin, a part of Church collection	10 00	—10 00
By Mrs. George Forrester:		
From Mrs. M. F. Johnston	5 00	—5 00
By Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, Lexington-av., 51st-st.	2,390 00	—2,390 00
Total		$2,517 10

M. HALE, Treasurer.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON for the cure of all diseases of the eye, ear, catarrh and throat. Office, No. 251 5th-av., cor. 28th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON for the cure of all diseases of the lungs, liver, heart, consumption and wasting away. Office, No. 251 5th-av., cor. 28th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON, the wonder of the age for the cure of all diseases of the eye, ear, chronic catarrh, asthma, diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, consumption, weakness of the nervous system. The merits of this wonderful apparatus are acknowledged by the highest medical authority. Office, No. 251 5th-av., corner 28th-st.

EXTRACT OF BUCHU IS KNOWN TO be the best remedy extant for disorders of the kidneys and urinary passages, when properly combined and concentrated. Those who have been disappointed in their expectations from the use of other kinds, should examine and try RISLEY'S BUCHU, before concluding that all are worthless. Sold by the druggists.

THE BARTLETT FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE, a new style, at $25. Salesroom, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

Every machine warranted, and will, after trial, be exchanged for any of the high cost first-class machines.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OLIVER OPTIC'S NEW STORY.
ONLY FIVE CENTS.
THE STARRY FLAG;
OR,
THE YOUNG FISHERMAN OF CAPE ANN,
Is continued in No. 2 of
"OUR BOYS AND GIRLS"
JUST READY.
With
Shorter Stories for Boys and Girls, Poetry, Articles on History, Natural History and the Sciences, Original Dialogues, Puzzles, Rebuses, &c.
Oliver Optic writes for no other Juvenile Publication.
Sold by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere.
LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

WAIT FOR THE BEST.
We will publish a work by
Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
of Georgia, entitled
"A HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES—TRACING ITS ORIGIN, CAUSES AND RESULTS."

Mr. Stephens' name is a sufficient guarantee that this will be the standard History of the late war, and all who desire the most reliable and complete work should await its issue.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 507 Minor-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

UNITED STATES LLOYDS.

ROBINSON & COX,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 37 William-st.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

MARINE RISKS

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses made payable in London, at the banking-house of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO. The following gentlemen will act as an Advisory Committee:
JOHN J. CRANE, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOHN R. GARDNER, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, EMIL HEINEMANN, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, SAM'L D. BABCOCK, ROBT. L. TAYLOR, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON.

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell, at most liberal rates,
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, 1881,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
Gold and Coupons bought and sold.
Bankers' accounts favorably received.
Orders for purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold promptly executed.
TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Chicago.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State st.,
Boston.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct	$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of	500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)	1,300,000
Say present total value of	$6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about	$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at	10,000,000
Showing a total value of	$22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers.
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan National Bank will pay the City tax for stockholders in said Bank, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, and each stockholder is hereby notified that if the city tax on his shares has been paid by him previous to this date, he is required to leave with this Bank his tax receipt, as evidence of such payment, at any time before Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES KYDD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867.
WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
(Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President.
(Signed.) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO.,
Dec. 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

$30,000 WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS—First mortgage on Brooklyn water-front lots, with bulkhead; on the premises are entirely new brick storehouses, machinery, &c.; the entire property is worth over $100,000; the security is unquestionable. Address J. W. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.
GEO. S. STJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in one or more sums, on real estate in this City. JOHN F. CORREY, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FINANCIAL.

HARLETT McKIM, ROBERT McKIM, JOHN A. McKIM.

M'KIM BROS. & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 62 WALL-ST.,

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFT, GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM OTHER PLACES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$4,106,022 86
Suspended debt		
Indebtedness of Directors		219,400 00
Overdrafts		10,568 75
Banking-house		204,571 66
Other real estate		
Furniture and fixtures		
Current expenses		17,791 16
Premiums		
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		116,327 50
Due from National Banks		150,198 78
Due from other banks and bankers		9,459 91
United States taxes paid		7,693 10
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		667,500 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		
Other United States securities with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		
United States bonds and securities on hand		9,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks		
Specie		487,152 64
Fractional currency	$2,124 00	
Legal tender notes	541,498 00	
Compound interest notes	272,630 00—	816,252 00
Clearing House certificates		434,000 00
Total		$7,255,938 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus Fund		300,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$600,500 00	
Less amount on hand	512,500 00	
Amount outstanding		88,000 00
Individual deposits		3,228,858 06
United States deposits		
Deposits of United States disbursing officers		
Due National Banks		1,293,737 89
Dividends unpaid		54,082 00
Due to other banks and bankers		26,134 34
State Bank circulation outstanding		
Discount	$29,133 28	
Exchanges	459 62	
Interest	80,978 72	
Profit and loss	154,554 45—	265,126 07
Total		$7,255,938 36

I, JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier of the National Bank of the State of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
(Signed) JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1867.
J. LAWRENCE SLOSSON, Notary Public.
[5 cent Int. Rev. stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$682,988 08
Overdrafts		624 91
Current expenses		3,400 70
Premiums		20,563 50
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,) and uncollected checks		84,144 45
Due from National Banks		27,394 62
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits	$50,000	
Other United States securities with United States Treasurr to secure deposits	100,000—	150,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$21,123	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	238—	21,361 00
Fractional currency	$3,839	
Legal-tender notes	283,489	
Compound interest notes	180,000—	467,328 00
Total		$1,757,808 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	$75,000 00	
Interest	7,352 06	
Profit and loss	6,979 94—	89,332 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Less amount on hand		
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits		853,764 88
United States deposits		121,816 99
Due to National Banks		122,894 39
Total		$1,757,808 26

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1867.
WM. WALTER PHELPS,
Notary Public County of New-York.
[5 cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the TENTH NATIONAL BANK in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,126,727 24	
Indebtedness of Directors	110,750 00—	$1,237,477 24
Cash items, including Revenue Stamps		290,933 05
Rent	$5,935 00	
Furniture and Fixtures	7,404 25—	13,339 25
Current Expenses		21,338 55
Premiums on Bonds		17,350 00
Taxes paid		7,582 11
Due from National Banks		79,336 01
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,036,000 00
Other United States securities to secure Deposits		250,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		18,229 00
Specie		8,273 76
Legal-tender and Compound Interest Notes		677,083 00
Total		$3,656,941 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	911,090 00
Deposits	1,602,758 47
Profit	132,356 93
Unpaid Dividends	10,736 57
Total	$3,656,941 97

I, JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1867.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Notary Public.
[Five cent stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,277,844 67
Banking-house and lots		400,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States		7,380,000 00
Other United States stocks		4,127,418 69
Due from banks and bankers		351,515 57
New-York State stocks		607,150 00
New-York City stocks		238,500 00
Cash items, checks, &c., in exchanges		4,368,712 89
Specie		859,673 90
Legal-tender, compound interest, and other notes		7,012,788 00
Total		$32,623,603 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$3,022,114 98	
Profit and loss	106,421 31—	3,128,536 29
Circulating notes		5,921,665 00
Individual deposits	9,656,472 40	
Bank deposits	3,049,837 83	
Due Treasurer of United States	348,814 80—	13,055,125 03
Dividends unpaid		18,277 40
Dividend just declared, payable Jan. 7		500,000 00
Total		$32,623,603 72

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1867. GEO. M. VAN NORT, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$358,548 75	
Indebtedness of directors	21,360 00—	$379,908 75
Furniture, &c.		4,000 00
Current expenses		2,325 99
Premiums		12,823 43
United States bonds		257,500 00
Other United States securities		16,900 00
Due from National Banks		47,435 25
Cash items—checks in exchanges, &c.		70,007 13
Cash in National Bank notes	$47,402 00	
Cash in State Bank notes	210 00	
Specie	767 59	
Fractional currency	1,720 00	
Legal-tender notes	66,040 00	
Compound interest notes	115,910 00—	$232,049 59
Total		$1,022,950 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$250,000 00
Circulating notes		225,000 00
Individual deposits		523,117 84
Surplus account	$8,700 00	
Discount	3,765 86	
Exchange	7 13	
Interest	1,189 21	
Profit and loss	11,170 10—	$24,832 30
Total		$1,022,950 14

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1867.
[Rev. stamp canceled.] E. RING, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$10,439,845 08
Liabilities of Directors	$358,370 75	
Overdrafts		3,578 53
Current expenses		19,081 24
Premiums		29,475 59
Due from Banks		866,803 37
United States Bonds		2,550,000 00
Cash on hand, viz.:		
National Currency	79,110 00	
Specie	208,666 55	
Legal Tenders	3,781,131 00	
Checks	2,565,876 55—	$6,634,784 10
		$20,543,567 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and Profits		346,061 34
Circulation		1,650,000 00
Deposits:		
Individual	$8,416,508 45	
United States	92,185 88	
Banks and Bankers	7,030,506 24—	$15,539,200 57
Dividends unpaid		8,306 00
		$20,543,567 91

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1867. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Notary Public.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108¼	June, 7-30	104⅝	104⅞
Coupon, 1881	108¼	108¾	July, 7-30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	106	106½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	107½	107¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¾	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅝	106⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 " new, '65	104	104¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
10-40 Registered	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	134	134¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
August, 7-30	104⅝	104⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,

which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

D. HENRY SMITH,

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, foreign exchange, bought and sold on commission.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of "THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,165,371 25	
Suspended debt	30,000 00	
Indebtedness of directors	108,000 00—	$2,303,371 25
Overdrafts		1,614 88
Banking-house		76,456 14
Other real estate		68,896 78
Premiums		6,162 36
Remittances and other cash items		443,178 08
Due from National banks		71,619 17
Due from other banks and bankers		505 73
New-York State stock		10,000 00
Bank stock		8,400 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulation		910,000 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		200,000 00
United States bonds on hand		10,150 00
Cash on hand in notes of other National banks		38,649 00
Specie		33,559 12
Fractional Currency	$2,213 00	
Legal-tender notes	1,097,729 00	
Compound interest notes	31,400 00—	1,131,342 00
Total		$5,313,904 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		107,600 00
Circulation		800,000 00
Individual deposits		2,131,090 03
United States deposits		116,366 16
Due National banks		1,048,066 90
Due other banks and bankers		45,179 86
State Bank circulation outstanding		5,659 00
Dividends unpaid	$54,599 50	
Discount	681 05	
Exchange	95 28	
Interest	1,709 01	
Profit and loss	2,857 72—	59,942 56
Total		$5,313,904 51

I, C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier of the "Ocean National Bank, of the City of New-York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. STEVENSON.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1867.
HENRY PALMER, Notary Public.
[Five Cent Int. Rev. Stamp canceled.]

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1866, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1867.
WILLIAM G. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY,
No. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

LIBERTY OIL COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the said Company will be held at the office No. 77 Cedar-st., Room No. 23, on the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for election of Trustees and officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and other business. By order of
H. N. SEAVER, Secretary, pro tem.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Beekman Oil Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 20 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and other important business. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. A. CROSBY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open one hour.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on first-class real estate security in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements: low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The public are hereby cautioned against paying moneys designed for this charity, except to such persons as have a certificate of their appointment for 1866-7, signed by the Advisory Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association. The Board deeply regret the necessity for this caution. Donations, which are greatly needed, should be paid to the duly authorized collectors, or sent to JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.; or R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., or to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and delivery of MATHEW CANNON, a deserter, at the Recruiting-office No. 30 East Broadway. Cannon is 23 years of age, hazel eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, born in Ireland. Occupation when enlisted, laborer.

N. L. OF A., COUNCIL NO. 9.—THE ANNUAL election of officers for this Council, and delegates to the County Council, will be held on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 9. All members are requested to be present. NORMAN STRATTON, President.
W. H. WILCOX, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and tancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now lying at the foot of Warren-st. For particulars apply to A. BRETT, Esq., No. 115 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSED IN ALL THE latest styles, by Miss O'KEEFE, No. 344 2d-av., corner of 20th-st. Calls promptly attended to.

SEWING-MACHINES OF ALL KINDS TO rent and for sale. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 765 Broadway, two doors below 9th-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$75 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—A RUBY AND DIAMOND RING; if returned to No. 15 Lexington-av. the above reward will be paid, and no questions asked.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867.
WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.
By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next.

The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 62 WALL-ST., Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York Stockholders will be paid at this office.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE MECHANICS' MUTUAL BUILDING MATERIAL ASSOCIATION have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the business of four months ending Nov. 30, 1866, which will be paid by A. M. ROSS, Treasurer, on the 10th of January, 1867, at his office, No. 52 East 29th-st.
G. A. CONOVER, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th January, 1867. CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 2, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to Northern stockholders at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, COR. BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Jan. 8, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent., (3½,) ex-Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building), have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON, Committee.
JAN. 7, 1867. JAS. W. BOOTH,

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
OFFICE OF STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES H. STEBBINS retiring from business. Either party may sign in liquidation.
JAMES H. STEBBINS,
JOHN BLOODGOOD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BLOODGOOD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, at No. 22 William-st.
JOHN BLOODGOOD,
JOHN D. SLAYBACK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statues of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.
THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MACK, GLASER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the clothing and jobbing trade, at Nos. 24 and 26 White-st., New-York.
SIMON MACK,
LEWIS GLASER,
MAX GLASER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given of the dissolution of the firm of COX & VAN ZANDT, composed of CORNELIUS T. COX & PETER G. VAN ZANDT, the same having been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dec. 1, 1866. PETER G. VAN ZANDT.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
JOSEPH HERZFELD,
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN.
JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of HARDY & GUTHREY, terminates this day by limitation and by mutual consent.

Either party may sign the name of the firm in settlement.
HENRY C. HARDY,
JNO. G. GUTHREY.

HENRY C. HARDY, No. 62 Wall-st., member New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges, will continue to buy and sell stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c., ON COMMISSION ONLY.

Orders respectfully invited and executed faithfully. Domestic exchange collected.

I beg leave to recommend my friend and late partner, Mr. HARDY, to the continued confidence of all my personal friends who may have dealings in stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c.
JNO. G. GUTHREY.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD,
No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. A. QUINTARD,
E. R. SAWYER,
H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.

E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE FIRM OF BEADLESTON & HALLOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. W. H. BEADLESTON will continue the business at No. 19 New-st.
W. H. BEADLESTON,
LEWIS S. HALLOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of HALLOCK & LAWRENCE, for the transaction of a General Stock and Gold Commission Business, at No. 36 Broad-st.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK,
FRANK LAWRENCE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MACK & BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SIMON MACK withdrawing from the firm.
HERRMAN MACK.
HENRY MACK.
SIMON MACK.
ISAAC H. MACK.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, exchange and commission business, under the name of C. C. PUFFER & CO., at No. 16 Nassau-st.
C. C. PUFFER,
A. V. DIMOCK,
E. D. WESTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT L. SMITH and HENRY H. THOMPSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as heretofore by ROBERT L. SMITH, at Nos. 130 and 140 Fulton-st.
ROBERT L. SMITH,
HENRY H. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.
VAN WART & McCOY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

FROM THIS DATE, MR. WILLIAM E. FISKE has an interest in my business. Hereafter it will be done under the name of HENRY W. SMITH & CO. HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867.

MR. PHŒNIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
BABCOCK & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

MR. WILLIAM H. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.
F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 16 hands 1 inch, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind; cannot be out-styled by any horse in this City; the property of a private gentleman: sold for want of use. To be seen in private stable, rear of No. 39 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and Broadway.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A CLOSE PANELED family carriage; sold for want of use. Inquire at the private stable, rear of No. 26 Lafayette-place, entrance in the alley, Bowery, above 4th-st.

A NEW TOP BUGGY SOLD AT A GREAT bargain at DAVIS & RICHMOND'S, No. 155 South-st., near Peck-slip.

SLEIGH.—A HANDSOME ALBANY SLEIGH, seat four, for one or two horses; also, top buggy, at CROSSMAN'S Stable, 32d-st., near 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th of January, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of February, 1867:—

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court. Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1, Oyer and Terminer.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court. Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONED officers of the Fourth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, or First Connecticut Artillery, will be holden at the Tremont House, New-Haven, Conn., at 12 M., the 23d day of January, 1867. All who have ever been commissioned in either of the above-named regiments are earnestly requested to be present for a reunion.
S. H. PERKINS,
T. S. GILBERT,
G. M. HARMON,
E. L. DOW,
W. A. LINCOLN,
G. P. MASON.

All officers will please signify their intentions of attending by communicating with either the above named. State papers please copy.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the library on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. Hon. E. G. SQUIER, late Commissioner of the United States in Peru, will read a paper on "The City of the Sun—Cuzco, the Capital of the Inca Empire."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXPERIENCED Protestant servants, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress and chambermaid; both thoroughly understand their duties in any gentleman's family; are of neat appearance, good moral character; have lived each three and four years in one of the first families in Brooklyn, their last places; have excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-street, one door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; or would be willing to go as nurse to an invalid or children, traveling to Europe; is an excellent sailer, having been on the Continent before; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 175 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITuation as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine shirt-making and embroidering; is willing to do chamberwork or wait on an invalid lady; best of City references. Call for three days at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; one who perfectly understands French and English cooking, and all kinds of desserts; has lived in highly respectable families; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 30th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, baking bread and pastry; first-class City reference. Call at No. 166 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av., and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook: she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby in a gentleman's family; would do light chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av. on Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th and 21st inst.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go out by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 312 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGLISH COOK in a first-class family; is able to take entire charge of the kitchen and marketing if required; no objection to go into the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; she makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference—five years, if required. Can be seen at No. 202 47th-st., east of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman with unexceptional City references, as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to be waitress, having had many years' experience. Apply at No. 161 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats and all kinds of desserts; would assist in the washing, if required: City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of English, Protestants and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, ladies maids, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers and young girls, for either City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing; has her own sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 151 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. City references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork, and would take care of children, or would do plain sewing; best of City references can be given. Call or address to No. 317 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 130 8th-st., Clinton-place, rear building, Room No. 19.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or would wait on a lady and sew; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 123 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook, or cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing; City reference given if required. Call at the store No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good bread baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 317 East 31st-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; was 12 years in her last place; the lady can be seen if required. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who understands her business thoroughly; also a chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 1,276 Broadway, between 32 and 33d sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress or washer and ironer; City or country. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, a situation as seamstress and do light chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 410 6th-av., corner 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; would assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 42d-st., in the rear; best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in the care of children; best of reference. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL A situation as first-class laundress in a hotel, private family or boarding-house; understands fluting, &c. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY German girl to do only light chamberwork in a first-class American family; can bring good references. Address No. 348 East Houston-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress in a small private family; best of City references given, if required. Call for two days at No. 268½ West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT GIRL, A situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing and embroidery; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and French fluting. Call at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid or seamstress in a private family; best of reference given. Call or address No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 112 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 119 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as laundress and assist with the chamberwork; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at her present employer's, No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS AN excellent cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 134 13th-st., in the rear, second floor, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference. Can be seen at 126 Clinton-place, two days, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; the best of City references. Call at 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 36th-st. Ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a good family. Call at No. 377 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS cook; is a good baker; understands pastry. Can be seen at No. 539 2d-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to attend in either a candy or confectionery; has had experience in both. Call at No. 424 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid or general housework. No. 308 East 31st-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chambermaid. Apply at per present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE servants immediately and good German girls can be supplied with good, civil help for City or country, at the large, select Female Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch and Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; can give first-class City references. Call on or address JAMES, No. 7 East 19th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the very best of City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st.; or address a note to P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given. Address P. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th st., near 3d-av., or address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and gardener; has first-class City and country references; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9. JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGH English coachman, of long experience both in this country and in England; best City references. Call or address HENRY, at A. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference, and will make himself generally useful. Address or inquire for two days at No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., Dean's harness store. Ask for RICHARD BARNETT.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and everything connected with them. Can be seen or addressed as M. C., at the private stable No. 37 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to take care of horses, cows, and would act as coachman if required; is a careful driver, and is willing to go to any part of the country; has five years' reference. Address B. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES a situation as waiter or coachman in a private family; has good references; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 87 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN as porter; writes a good hand; also, understands taking care of horses and driving. Address M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands gardening; has the best of reference; willing to make himself generally useful. Address P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom; has good reference from last place. Call at C. GRAHAM'S, harness-maker, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY TEMPERATE CAPAble person a situation as waiter in a gentleman's house; good references given. Call or address by note, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

For the sale of the works of the American Publishing Company. The most popular and best selling books in market offered with large commissions.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Intelligent and active males or females will find the sale of these works a pleasant and lucrative employment. For terms and territory apply to BLISS & CO., General Publishing Agents, No. 194 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., several good cooks; also, cooks to wash and iron, laundresses, chambermaids and houseworkers; also, good situations ready for girls lately landed.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—AN INTELLIGENT Protestant, with no child, who can come well recommended, can have a good situation in a Christian family, on application, with references, to C. E. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 4,857 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SIX GOOD MILLWRIGHTS TO GO a short distance into the country for indoor work. Apply to T. B. O'CONNOR, No. 47 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress; one who is a good hair-dresser. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 301 4th-av.

TO PRACTICAL PAPER MAKERS.—Wanted a foreman for a first-class straw newspaper mill; must understand thoroughly the making of paper from straw; will have the entire charge of the mill, and will receive a most liberal salary. None but a thoroughly practical and efficient man need apply. Address PAPER MILL, Box 2,8[illegible] New-York Post-office, giving references and full particulars.

TO PRINTERS.—TWO GOOD JOB COMPOSItors wanted; none but first-class workmen need apply to FRENCH & WHEAT, No. 13 Park-row.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2[illegible], 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,950,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 19, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, free of Government tax. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 2d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,556,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent. on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax), shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPital of $15,000 to $20,000, to take one-half interest in a wholesale silk, ribbon and straw goods wholesale house, in Rochester, of 20 years' standing, where the capital can be doubled every second year; standing and respectability second to none in the United Sates; must have good business qualifications, be strictly honorable, honest and industrious, and willing to pay one hundred cents to the dollar under all circumstances. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 679 Post-office, Rochester, N. Y.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT TO remove to San Francisco, is desirous of forming business relations with reliable parties in this State, as agent or partner, or in any capacity profitable to both parties. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478 Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in complete order; from $3,000 to $4,000 capital required; now doing a business of $20,000 a year, and capable of being increased to any extent. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478, Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HOSIERY, GLOVE, RIBBON and Embroidery retail store; established fourteen years, and doing the largest business of the kind in the City. Address Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

FOR SALE—A FOUR-HORSE POWER BOILER for $[illegible]—half cost. Inquire at No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS.
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 12
UNITED KINGDOM sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c. $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS..SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage: payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown...$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY....Jan. 12
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 16
CITY OF CORK..........SATURDAY....Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY....Jan. 26
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA..........Jan. 16
ALEPPO..........Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
EAGLE..........GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA..........BARTON....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE..........GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS....THURSDAY, Feb. 7
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 12.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
From Pier No. 38 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., in place of steamer HATTERAS, detained by ice on James River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL MEADE will follow Jan. 19.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Captain SMITH, Jan. 10.
SAN FRANCISCO, Captain BEHM, Jan. 30.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Captain WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana." P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—One of the favorite and elegant steamships
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.— Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, foot of Fulton-st., every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, JAVA QUALITY,
Prepared from five different kinds of coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously together.
Put up in boxes of 40 pounds each in bulk. Price, 25, 30 and 35 cents per pound.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Only Manufacturers, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT. Tells all you want to know—losses, gains, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATIONS ON EDISTO ISLAND.
BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,
Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.
At private sale, that TRACT OF LAND on Edisto Island, well known as the SEASIDE PLANTATION, containing about 1,200 acres of high, arable land, (1,000 of which are cleared and under cultivation,) and 500 acres of marsh. The average yield of these lands in ordinary seasons was 150 pounds of clean cotton of the finest quality to the acre, and they have produced as high as 250 pounds per acre. This plantation is situated immediately on the ocean, and about one-quarter of a mile from the healthy Summer resort of the planters on Edisto, known as Eddingsville. It is intersected by a creek, navigable for coasting vessels, with convenient landings. Very little fencing is required to inclose the whole place, water forming the natural boundary on two sides. It is about seven miles from the steamboat public landing. This tract originally consisted of three plantations, and can be easily subdivided, and its health advantages and well-known productiveness render it one of the most desirable plantations on the island.
For terms, &c., apply as above.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson: mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks; the view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with all the furniture, horses, carriages, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, 50x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 125 feet from Grand, between Canal and Broome sts., with the buildings thereon erected, which have lately been altered for business purposes. The location is most central, and on the line of the great improvements now going forward; possession May 1. This is an opportunity for a first-class investment, as a large rental can be had for the property as it stands. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st. before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 6 to 8 P. M. to the owner's agent, THOMAS J. STEWART.
Also, the house and lot, 25x100, adjoining, 100 feet from Grand-st.; possession May 1.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESI-dence situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new: will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—NO. 77 MOTT-ST., 27-11x109, AND rear of lot No. 75 Mott-st., 18-6x39-6. The entire premises covered by brick buildings three stories high, now used as a steam cracker bakery, and well adapted for general manufacturing purposes. Along with the premises or separately, will be sold the 20-horse power steam engine therein, with hoisting apparatus and machinery all complete. Premises 100 feet from Canal-st. Inquire on premises and of BOVEE & TAYLOR, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses, recently added to our list:
W. 46TH-ST.—Four-story h. s. brown-stone, 20x55.
E. 10TH-ST.—Four-story h. s. brick, 25x60.
W. 38TH-ST.—Four-story h. s. brown-stone, 20x55.
W. 22D-ST.—Three-story, h. s. brick, 22x55.
W. 31TH-ST.—Three-story h. s. brown-stone.
For full particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale by order of heirs to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 465, 468, 470 Pearl and No. 6 Baxter sts.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUD-son, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FIFTH-AV. AND 39TH-ST.—FOR SALE— The extra wide and first-class residence No. 284 5th-av., northwest corner of 39th-st.; the house is 34 by 60 feet, with elegant butler's pantry, extension; lot 40x125 feet. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to W. W. DeFOREST & CO., No. 92 South-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$10,000.—HANDSOME MARBLE HOUSE for sale, immediate possession; modern improvements, first-class neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; payments easy.
MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 374 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN— Three-story brown-stone house, in good order, and an agreeable residence. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the owner, at No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE owners having no use for it and engaged in other business, a large factory, suitable for almost any purpose, near Atlantic dock, with 50-horse engine, &c. Terms to suit. JOHN WOOD & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; first-class three-story and high-stoop brick, No. 112 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., finely located, half a block from the Broadway and 6th-av. cars; three-quarters can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises.

A LOT ON BROADWAY, BELOW BLEECKER-ST.—50 by 200 feet, for sale or to lease for 21 years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Half brokerage allowed to any one producing a purchaser.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, VALUABLE CORN-er property at the corner of Platt and William sts., subject to lease. Also, the store No. 74 John-st., with possession 1st May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-AVENUE IMPROVED property; one to four brick stores on north side; will be sold at a bargain to close the estate. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, corner Portland-av., or F. M. WYATT, No. 51 William-st., New-York. Half on mortgage.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs; size, 22x48, lot 100; has 13 rooms. Price, $12,500.
J. P. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A CORNER PLOT of three lots, just above 65th-st. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HALF MILE from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, containing 68 acres. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, NO. 11 Pine-st., offer for sale a four-story brown stone house, in West 39th-st., newly and elegantly furnished, for $23,000.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND grounds No. 7 East 38th-st., 37½ feet wide, through to 39th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick-house and lot, No. 77 Lexington-av. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR SALE—This well-known hotel, with furniture, &c. Inquire of JAMES WEST, Tarrytown.

ALL REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND persons wishing to purchase will call on or address SIMONDS & CO., Broadway and 30th-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—A 32-FOOT HOUSE AND LOT IN University-place will be leased for ten years; has large elegant parlors, suitable for business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS OF NO. 60 Maiden-lane; immediate possession. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

A FEW PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS without board for gentlemen. Location No. 344 2d-av., corner 20th-st.

TO LEASE—BROADWAY LOFTS, VERY DE-sirably located. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A family of three adults, who can satisfy the most exacting as to responsibility and respectability, wish to hire a strictly first-class furnished house (with or without stable) for two years from May or June next. Those who wish to leave their premises in the care of a small family of undoubted responsibility and accustomed to occupying a first-class house, can address M. G., Box 2,058 Post-office, stating location, terms, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 119 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SU-perior in appearance, more durable, half the price of [illegible] STEWART, No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold; the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:
WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms, CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES, Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major, U. S. Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ARTIST'S SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at their spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st., the entire collection of Oil Paintings by our favorite American artist
ALEXANDER WUST,
comprising about 35 pictures of European and American scenery. Included in the collection are the two paintings entitled
A NORWEGIAN WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT,
for which Mr. Wust was awarded, by royal decree, the gold medal at last year's exhibition in Brussels, and a
MOUNTAIN TORRENT IN NORWAY,
for which he received the gold medal at the Hague at the last exhibition. We earnestly call the attention of the art public to an examination of their fine specimens of art as representative works of American talent, which have received the encomiums of foreign connoisseurs, and we feel confident in stating that they need only to be seen to be likewise indorsed by our connoisseurs at home. They are now on exhibition during the day, from 8 till 5, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst., from 7 till 10 o'clock.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.

LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 10 and 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
PRIVATE LIBRARY.
Catalogue of a valuable private library of theological and miscellaneous books, including many fine editions of standard works, some very valuable works on theology, both in the English and foreign languages, a large assortment of French and German classics, &c.
MONDAY, JAN. 14, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
LIBRARY OF DR. M. W. DICKESON.
Catalogue of a highly interesting collection of books and pamphlets on early American History, many of which are extremely scarce and in fine condition; also, a fine collection of Washington portraits, revolutionary autograph letters, &c., &c., being from the private library of Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., of Philadelphia.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

THE GAMBART SALE OF PICTURES.
Comprising a large and highly valuable collection of the most desirable pictures in this country, recently imported, and now on exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock precisely, at the Studio Building, as above, the most valuable collection of pictures disposed of by auction this season. Among other celebrated artists will be found the following, viz.:

Gerome,	Meissonier,	Duverger,
Ed. Frere,	Bauguiet,	Coomans,
Plassan,	Koller,	C. Springer,
Schlesinger,	Ruiperez,	De Jonghe,
Antigna,	Le Poittevin,	Lambinet,
La Salle,	Verboeckhoven,	Bourger,
Alma Tadema,	A. Achenbach,	Jules Noel, and

others.
The above collection will remain on exhibition at the above Studio, until the sale, free, and also three evenings previous.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., United States Army, we will sell on FRIDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 State-st., the following-described condemned commissary stores, viz.:
113 barrels Packing Salt.
5 barrels Hominy.
18 boxes Hard Bread.
3 barrels Dried Apples.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer. (Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

THEALL & BROS. will sell by auction on THIS DAY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.; also a fine mahogany billiard-table, balls, cues, counters, &c., complete. Catalogues at the auction office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:
MAIDEN-LANE.—The premises known as Number 139 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable storehouse covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1868.
14TH-ST.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 106 feet 8 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.
43D-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.
BROOKLYN.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancy Farm, containing together about 170 acres.
ALBANY.—24 acres of land situate on Lydias and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.
HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.—5 lots in the village of Devereux, in the County of Herkimer.
HAMILTON COUNTY, N. Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.
NEWARK, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.
IOWA.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 21 in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.
Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.
Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $50, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.
For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 67 Wall-st. or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York.
GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6½ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st.
Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 849 Broadway, corner 22d-st., a large and valuable collection of MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, by well-known native and foreign artists, among which will be found RONDELL'S celebrated painting of A VIEW NEAR WAPPINGER'S FALLS.
They will be on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. till time of sale. Catalogues now ready.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-AD-miral Charles H. Bell, Commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M., a quantity of paper stock, junk, canvas clippings, blocks, scrap composition, metal seines and a miscellaneous lot of condemned tools, &c. Also, two oxen.
E. HOOKER, Act. Lt.-Com., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

DRY GOODS

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer at retail during this month
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
contained in their store, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
prior to closing their annual inventory.

EVENING ROBES,

In tarletan and tulle, richly trimmed, latest Paris style,
AT $15 AND UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE cloths and napkins, a good assortment at retail at extremely low prices. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and 8th-st., between Broadway and Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ENGLISH GAME FOWLS, BRAHMAS, Dominicks, Cochins, Bantams, fancy pigeons and fine setter dog for sale. Address J. N. L., Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST
is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

RISTORI MATINEE—TO-DAY—ELIZABETH.

TO-DAY (Wednesday) AT 12 O'CLOCK.
ELIZABETH—CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
The company appears Friday in Detroit.
FRENCH THEATRE....Director and Lessee, J. Grau.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 11½.
CLOSE OF THE RISTORI SEASON.
ADELAIDE RISTORI AS ELIZABETH.
NOTICE.—At the Wednesday (to-day) matinee the price of admission to all parts of the house will be $2, and seats will be secured in private boxes, orchestra seats and dress circle without any extra charge, at the French Theatre, and Nos. 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND MINSTREL MATINEE IN AID OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

The Committee on behalf of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND would respectfully announce that they have accepted the liberal offer of the celebrated KELLY AND LEON MINSTREL TROUPE to give a
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE
at their Hall, No. 720 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10,
for the benefit of the above fund, and accordingly bespeak that patronage for this entertainment which the generous courtesy of the management and the object itself seem justly entitled.
Tickets to the KELLY AND LEON MATINEE, admitting to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the box-office and throughout the City.

STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
THIRD SEASON, 1867.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8,
THIRD SYMPHONY SOIREE.
CARD.—Mr. THOMAS takes pleasure in announcing that the well-known Choral Society,
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,
Under the direction of Mr. WM. BERGE,
will sing in this and the remaining Soirees of the season.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME:
Suite in C, Op. 101 (new)..........Raff
Ave Verum Corpus..........Mozart
Overture, Chorus, "Arise and Shine", Choral, "Sleepers, Wake" (from the Oratorio St. Paul.)..........Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 4, D minor, Op. 120..........Schumann
Conductors....THEO. THOMAS and Mr. WM. BERGE
Tickets, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, including a reserved seat, can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT,

COMPLIMENTARY TO MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE,
AT STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 10,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
MME. D'ANGRI, SIGNOR CENTEMERI,
W. J. HILL,
and THEODORE THOMAS' full orchestra—conducted by Signor ABELLA and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ruliman's, No. 112 Broadway, and the principal music stores.

A TEA FESTIVAL

And SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be held at the Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.
A great variety of REFRESHMENTS
will be provided and sold at reasonable prices.
AN OLD-FASHIONED DINNER
may be procured at the New-England Table.
Open from 4 to 10 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—HALF PRICES.—GOLD-SMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Specialties: Bookkeeping and Penmanship. Great reduction of 50 per cent. in terms for a short time, and for the only time this season. A rare opportunity. Lessons may be extended to May 1. Names to be entered this week, day or evening.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SALE.—IN all respects well appointed, and in a central locality. Address H. M. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, OF French descent, who has resided in Paris and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reëngagement as visiting governess; best of City reference. Address C. D. O., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

FRENCH LEARNED IN THREE MONTHS by my attractive, easy, infallible method; English taught to the French with equal success. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

NO. 55 EAST 28TH-STREET.—TO LET, with board, a reception room and back parlor; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH-out board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 196 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

The above house having been leased by the subscriber and greatly improved, is open for the reception of visitors. A few suites of rooms are vacant and will be let for the Winter at very moderate terms. The trains of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad run from Jersey City to Englewood to and from New-York 12 times daily—running time 40 minutes.
FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Piano-fortes, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, corner of Canal and Hudson sts. Payment taken by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STAND-ard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious, [illegible] Warerooms, [illegible] Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
who will appear in her original personation of
TOPSEY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾;
in the great American Drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1867,
Boucicault's great drama,
THE LONG STRIKE,
THE LONG STRIKE,
which achieved
A MOST UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
upon each presentation at this theatre.
First appearance since a protracted illness of Mr. CHARLES VANDENHOFF as James Starkey, in which he obtained wide and deserved popularity.
The very celebrated impersonation of
Moneypenny..........by..........Mr. Stoddart
Crankshaw..........by..........Mr. J. T. Ward
James Reilly..........by..........Mr. J. M. Ward
AND
Jane Learoyd..........by..........Miss Kate Newton
With the very brilliant and able cast which rendered this drama so strikingly natural and effective.
Act 1—The Conspiracy.
Act 2—The Murder.
Act 3—The Tracking the Criminal.
Act 4—The Famous Telegraph-office Scene.
SATURDAY, FAMILY MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the theatre FIFTY CENTS; Children TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MONDAY—RICHING'S ENGLISH OPERA.

THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Mrs. F. BOLDINOT,
Miss ZELDA HARRISON, Mrs. J. ARNOLD,
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. ED. SEGUIN, Mr. JAMES PEAKS,
Mr. PETER RICHINGS, Mr. W. PEAKS,
Mr. JAMES ARNOLD,
With a LARGE and EFFICIENT CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Have the honor to announce a short season of ENGLISH OPERA at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 14, during which will be presented Wallace's MARITANA, FRA DIAVOLO, ROSE OF CASTILE, MARTHA, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, LINDA, BOHEMIAN GIRL, DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, and several other popular operas.
The sale of secured seats commences Thursday next, Jan. 10, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre.

STEINWAY HALL.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSICAL MUSIC SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Reappearance of the celebrated
BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE,
comprising the following eminent array of talent:
MME. PAREPA,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. I. L. HATTON,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his GRAND ORCHESTRA.
RESERVED SEATS ONE DOLLAR,
the sale of which will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. 547 Broadway, and Ruliman's Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NEW ACTS IN THE RING.
introducing, every night and at the matinees,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
and the entire strength of the
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America.
DARING RIDERS!
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES!
PERFORMING PONIES!
EDUCATED MULES.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
EVERY EVENING AT 8—SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
Crowded houses every night. Immense success of the mysterious GOBLIN HEAD, MULTUM IN PARVO, GROWTH OF FLOWERS, STRIKING WATCHES.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Matinee Doors open at 1½. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL

OF THE SEASON AT THE
FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING PARK.
(Entrance 58th-st.
A. MACMILLAN, Manager.
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, and a
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
AND MASQUERADE
IN THE EVENING, WEATHER PERMITTING.
SPLENDID MUSIC,
FIREWORKS,
BONFIRES,
CHINESE LANTERNS.
Masks must be removed when passing the door-keeper.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, notices of postponement will be given in the *Evening Post* and *Express* of THURSDAY, under the head of "AMUSEMENTS."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by
JOHN ZUNDEL,
Assisted by Prof. Loretz, Miss Matilda Toedt and Master Toedt, of the Cecilian Choir.
Tickets 50 cents.

FINE ART GALLERY,

No. 82 5th-av.
(MINER & SOMERVILLE'S.)
Now on exhibition, free, the Paintings of
ALEXANDER WUST.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.
The best in all respects.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

THE MISSES SLOMAN,

Professors of music, lately from London, respectfully announce they will take a limited number of pupils for the harp, piano and singing. Address HALL & SON, music-store, Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 83 MADISON-AV. TERMS $10.—By arrangement with George F. Bristow, Professor of Music in Public schools, pupils attending schools $8 per quarter. The Conservatory instruction-books free.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

A STEINWAY AND OTHER NEW AND second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons for rent, or for sale low for cash or on installments.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALL-ments at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

LECTURES.

"ITALY AND DANTE."

LECTURE BY REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.
SUBJECT, "ITALY AND DANTE."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church in West 21st-st., east of 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON'S.)
Admission 50 cents. Tickets can be had at the door, or at Chas. Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL ADDRESS the professors and students of Columbia College, on the way to acquire a power to speak a language correctly, TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock, in the lecture-room of mineralogy of the School of Mines. Entrance from the College ground.

THE SIXTH IN COURSE OF FREE Lectures will be delivered at the Western Branch Y. M. Christian Association, No. 76 Varick-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by John F. A[illegible] Subject—Progress [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 9,
EDWIN BOOTH
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as
LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,
in John Howard Payne's tragedy, entitled
BRUTUS;
or, THE FALL OF TARQUIN,
supported by Miss IDA VERNON, Madame METHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, and a powerful cast.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
EDWIN BOOTH as SIR GILES OVERREACH,
IN
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
FRIDAY EVENING—ROMEO AND JULIET.
EDWIN BOOTH as ROMEO.
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER as JULIET.
SATURDAY EVENING—RICHARD III.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.
Curtain rises at night 7¾; at Matinee 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS FANNY HERRING, MR. G. L. FOX.
TWO NEW PIECES.
ZILLAH—A TALE OF WASHINGTON.
MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.
The full company in the above pieces.

FRENCH OPERA.

14th-st., near 3d-av.
Ticket offices—Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1867.
MLLE. NADDI
in her great part of
LE TROUVERE,
(Trovatore) by Verdi.
Grand Opera in four acts and eight tableaux.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

NINTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these concerts of
MISS NETTIE STERLING,
The celebrated Contralto.
MR. W. J. HILL,
The favorite Tenor.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor,
and his
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

CLOSING OF THE GREAT MASONIC FAIR.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR.
GREAT MASONIC FAIR.
GREAT MASONIC FAIR.
The public are notified that the Fair in aid of the Home and Asylum Fund will positively close on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 9. The Executive Committee have still for sale a variety of goods, in the shape of pianos, sewing-machines, toys, children's clothing, &c. Also, numerous chances in valuable things to be raffled for.
At the Old Presbyterian Church, corner Grand and Crosby sts. Admission 25 cents.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.

The only Leon.	The rush unabated.	Mr. Jack Cade.
New Operetta.	The ladies flock	Heavy Tragedy.
$7,000, $7,000.	in such numbers	Neise Seymour.
The Grand Trio.	that the auditorium	Musical Twins.
Lucrezia Borgia.	becomes one vast	Aden, Price.
Ewin Kelly.	bouquet of beauty.	Soirée d'Ethiope.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
CROWDS! CROWDS! COME EARLY!
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating-Pond. W. S. and J. H. Budworth in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 255 BROADWAY.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 11 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

PIETON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

It never fails to effect an almost instantaneous and permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,579 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DRS. THIERS and DUBOIS, No. 38 [illegible] near [illegible]-st.; relief at once guaranteed; no deception; [illegible] restorative, sent by mail or express; electricity scientifically applied. Board provided.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, 195 Elm-st.

ON ALL THOSE DISTRESSING CASES requiring private medical advice consult Dr. I. PERRIN, No. 23 Bleecker-st., opposite Mott-st. Attendance daily from 10 to 3 and 4 to [illegible] Sundays, [illegible] o'clock.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in [illegible] by not calling on Dr. HUNTER [illegible] He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that [illegible] patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, [illegible] pages, gratis [illegible]

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

PETITIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of officers of the army, that officers on the retired list may be allowed the longevity rations. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented two memorials against an increased duty on steel. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of wool-growers for an increased tariff on foreign wool. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HOWE presented a similar petition, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition for an appropriation for the repair of the Mississippi Levees. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER presented the remonstrance of colored citizens of Massachusetts against the admission of Nebraska under a constitution restricting suffrage to white citizens. It was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented a petition against the curtailment of the currency or immediate return to specie payments by act of Congress.

In presenting it, Mr. EDMUNDS said he did not agree with the views of the petitioners. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported from the Finance Committee a resolution appropriating $15,000 to defray the expense of the Joint Committee of Retrenchment, which was passed.

VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President if any violation of the Civil Rights Bill had come to his knowledge, and if so, what steps have been taken to punish the offenders.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. CRAGIN called up the bill in relation to the appointment of Pension Agents. This bill was passed by the Senate on the 20th of January, 1866, and during the present session it was passed by the House, with amendments, returned to the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee; reported with amendments to the House amendments, so as to read as follows:

That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to establish agencies for the payment of pensions granted by the United States wherever in his judgment the public interest and the convenience of the pensioners require, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all pension agents, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified: and who shall give bonds, with good and sufficient securities for such amount, and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve.

Provided That the number of pension agencies in any State or Territory shall in no case be increased hereafter so as to exceed three, and that no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing in any State or Territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year next preceding shall not have exceeded the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; and provided further, that the terms of office of all pension agents appointed since the first day of July, *anno domini* 1865, shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, and of all other pension agents, when successors shall be duly appointed in their place.

Mr. LANE explained the bill. He said he was free to confess that one of his objects was to vacate the offices of men who were appointed during the past Summer to take the place of those whom the President removed for supporting the Union Party.

Mr. HENDRICKS said this was the first time Congress had provided by legislation for partisan motives. Congress was now giving some attention to bread and butter. So far as he could speak, he knew of very few changes which had been made in Indiana for political reasons. He was opposed to restricting the number of agencies in a State to three.

Pending the consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the subject went over until to-morrow.

MEMORIAL FROM THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

Mr. LANE presented a memorial from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C., representing that in the Government printing office soldiers and sailors have been and are now subject to dismissal in preference to men who never rendered the Republic service, and in preference, as is reported, to men who plotted against the nation's cause, and who during the war, refused to take the test oath, and petitioning that Congress cause an investigation of the allegations set forth, and remedy the injustice mentioned.

The memorial is accompanied by affidavits verifying the charges. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

REFUNDING DUTIES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably a bill providing for the refunding in gold to the Winona and St. Peters Railroad Company the sum of $3,424 28, being the additional duty paid by them on railroad iron, under the joint resolution of April, 1864, increasing temporarily the duties on imports.

THE REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill authorizing the payment of rewards offered by the President and the officers of the War Department for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It is the same bill introduced last session, and provides for the payment to Lieut.-Col. Pritchard, $10,000; to Capts. Hathaway and Hudson, $729 each; to Lieut. L. H. Ripley and thirteen others, $555 each; to Adjutant J. G. Dickinson, $600; to Quartermaster P. J. Davis and Commissary J. S. Ragsley, $600; to Assistant Surgeon J. A. Grooves, $555; to Sergt. F. E. Stevens, $275; to hospital steward Amos Knight, $239; to Commissary Sergt. H. P. Dunning, $229; to Sergt. O. E. Gooding and nine others of the same rank, $250 each; to Sergt. B. F. Gooding and others of same rank, $208 each; to corporals Darwin, Dunning and others of equal rank, $187, and to private Heram Ansell and others, $166.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up. The question was upon Mr. BROWN's amendment that the act shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in Nebraska on account of color, and that this condition shall be first agreed to by the people of Nebraska. Then the State shall be admitted.

Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate in opposition to the admission of the State under a Constitution restricting suffrage to white persons.

Mr. COWAN spoke for some length against the bill.

Mr. GRIMES explained the vote he was about to give. He would vote for Mr. BROWN's amendment, and if that was adopted he would vote for the bill. He could not vote for the admission of Nebraska with negro suffrage as a condition subsequent to her admission, for he had doubts as to the fate of such an issue in the Supreme Court. Having voted for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and having voted to carry the bill over the President's veto, he was not disposed to abandon that principle now.

Mr. EDMUNDS maintained that Congress had a right to admit a State and attach conditions to the act in the manner proposed by the amendment which he intended to offer.

Mr. HOWARD denied the right of Congress to impose any fundamental condition in relation to suffrage, or any other matter over which a State has control according to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. KIRKWOOD advocated the passage of the bill without conditions. In voting that way he should not feel that he was committing himself against negro suffrage when the reconstruction of the Southern States comes up.

Mr. WADE resumed the floor in defence of the bill, and made a long argument respecting points already elicited in the course of the debate.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied to the arguments urged against his amendment, asserting the right of Congress to impose the conditions of his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked Mr. EDMUNDS whether, under the Constitution as proposed to be amended, or as it stands, does not recognize the rights of the States to regulate the question of suffrage.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent Congress from enforcing equal rights in the Territories of the United States.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to send the District Suffrage Bill to the Secretary of State, with a certificate of its passage by a two-thirds vote in each House. Adopted.

CONTRACTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of contracts made by the War Department from July to Dec. 31, 1866. Referred to the Military Committee.

THE NEBRASKA BILL RESUMED.

The consideration of the Nebraska bill was resumed.

Mr. CRESWELL took the floor in favor of the bill and the amendment. He announced himself in the course of his remarks as a new convert to the cause of negro suffrage. He denied the right of white citizens of a State to disfranchise the black citizens, and held that Congress was bound under the Constitution of the United States to secure equal rights to all.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked Mr. CRESWELL if negroes ever voted in Maryland?

Mr. CRESWELL said they did.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked when the right was denied to them?

Mr. CRESWELL said in 1810.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Has Maryland had a Republican form of Government since?

Mr. CRESWELL explained that while Slavery existed and was protected by the Constitution, the blacks might be denied the right of suffrage, but now that they were all free, it could not be done.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendments, the Senate at 5 P. M. adjourned, with an understanding that a vote should be taken at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Secretary of the Senate delivered a message announcing the passage of the District Suffrage Bill over the President's Veto.

A MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. NIBLACK moved that as this was the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, (a day which many on his side regarded as a holiday,) the House adjourn. He added that Congress usually adjourned over this anniversary.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, remarked that that was played out.

Mr. FINCK called for the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them, the Democrats not being able to muster more than 20 votes.

The motion was rejected.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Kentucky, the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the circumstances of the reported massacre of three officers and ninety-one enlisted men at Fort Phil Kearney, on the 21st of December, and whether the continued commission of outrages by Indians is in consequence of mismanagement or improper conduct by Government officials and citizens. Also, to inquire into the expediency of providing for an immediate or early transfer of the superintendency of Indian affairs to the War Department.

DRAWBACK OF DUTIES AND TAXES.

Mr. LYNCH offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country were, during the war of the rebellion, protected, stimulated and improved, while our great commercial interests were nearly ruined for the lack of that protection which the Government was unable to afford; and whereas the restoration of our commerce is of great national importance, and essential to the maintenance of our position as a first-class Power: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be and are hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a drawback of all duties and taxes upon articles used in the construction of steam and sailing vessels.

Adopted.

MURDER OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. ARNELL, the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina, was directed to inquire also into the murder of a United States soldier named OREGO, at Nashville, Tenn., in December last, and another named FRANK ERICSSON, at Somerville, Tenn., in December last.

ELECTION IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WENTWORTH asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, Differences of opinion are manifest upon the subject of universal suffrage; and whereas it has been legitimitized only in the District of Columbia and must be tested there if anywhere; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for an immediate election of all officers in said District.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected; the resolution was not received.

LIGHTING THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was directed to inquire into the best and most economical mode of lighting the public buildings and grounds.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a break-water at the port of Crescent City, Cal.

THE VOTE ON THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION.

In reference to the vote yesterday on Mr. ASHLEY's Impeachment Resolution, Mr. SHANKLIN stated that he voted against the resolution, but was not so recorded.

Mr. NEWELL said that he had paired off with his colleague, Mr. ROGERS, otherwise he would have voted for the resolution.

Mr. ROGERS stated he should have voted against it.

Mr. CHANLER was correctly recorded on the journal, he having actually voted for the impeachment resolution.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO.

The regular order of business being insisted upon by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Speaker laid before the House the District Suffrage Bill, with the veto message of the President. The message was read at length, but very little attention was paid to it by members. The galleries were filled with spectators, many of those in the gentlemen's gallery being colored.

The reading of the message being concluded, Mr. INGERSOLL demanded the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, which was on the passage of the bill, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Constitution requiring the vote to be taken by yeas and nays, the list was called and the vote resulted yeas 113, nays 38. The speaker voting in the affirmative.

The Speaker said—It having been certified that the Senate of the United States has on reconsideration agreed to pass this bill by a two-third vote, and the House of Representatives having agreed to pass it by a two-third vote, I do therefore, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, declare that notwithstanding the objections of the President of the United States, the Act to regulate the Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia has become a law.

The announcement was greeted on the floor and in the galleries by a joyous clapping of hands.

PASSAGE OF MR. KASSON'S BILL ENFORCING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House proceeded, as the next business in order, to the consideration of the joint resolution, introduced at the close of yesterday's proceedings by Mr. KASSON, declaratory of the purpose of Congress in proposing the Constitutional Amendment, Prohibiting Slavery in the United States.

Declaring that the true intent and meaning thereof was to prohibit Slavery or involuntary servitude forever in all forms except in the direct execution of a sentence imposing a definite penalty according to law, which penalty cannot, without violation of the Constitution, impose any other servitude than that of impeachment or other restraint of freedom under the immediate control of officers of the law, and according to the usual course thereof, to the exclusion of all unofficial control of the person so held in servitude, and that all orders, judgments or decrees authorizing or directing the sale into servitude of any person within the United States shall be held to be in violation of the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment, and therefore void.

Mr. NIBLOCK asked Mr. KASSON to yield to him for a motion.

Mr. KASSON declined, saying that he presumed the gentleman wished to renew his motion to adjourn in order to celebrate the 8th of January, but he proposed by the passage of the joint resolution now before the House, to celebrate the 8th day of January better than it had been celebrated at New-Orleans or anywhere else.

Mr. NIBLACK intimated that he wished the House to adjourn in compliment to the colored people, referring to the passage of the District Suffrage bill, and not in compliment to the memory of ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. KASSON proceeded to advocate the passage of his joint resolution.

Mr. ELDREDGE inquired whether Congress had power to give construction to a Constitutional Amendment that should be binding on States which had adopted the Amendment.

Mr. FINK also wanted to know whether Congress had the power to declare the judgment and decrees of a Court void, and to set them aside by laws.

Mr. THAYER remarked that that was the old ghost come back again.

Mr. KASSON argued that Congress had a right to declare invalid what was in itself so.

Mr. THAYER proposed as a substitute for the joint resolution, one declaring that any person who should sell, or offer for sale, any person within the limits of the United States, or who shall make or issue any order for such sale, or attempted sale, shall be held to be guilty of a felony, and shall on conviction thereof be liable to fine and imprisonment. He said he felt a repugnance to the passage of a law purporting to give construction to the Constitution. He should prefer to assume that the evil against which this law was leveled was a gross violation of the Constitution, and to enact a law to punish it.

Mr. ROSS called the attention of Mr. KASSON to the fact that in New-Mexico and Colorado there were several thousand Indians held in Slavery.

Mr. KASSON understood that there was peonage there, but his side of the House had taken action within the last few days to remedy the evil, and he had no doubt that his excellent friend from Illinois (Mr. ROSS) would be found recorded against any action that should tend to abolish the system. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSS inquired whether Mr. KASSON was not aware that Government officers in New-Mexico and Colorado were owning, buying and selling peons.

Mr. KASSON replied that, if so, the President of the United States should take the advice of his friend Ross, and have those officers court-martialed for violating the Constitution and laws.

The debate was participated in further by Messrs. THAYER, PHELPS and GRINNELL.

Finally Mr. KASSON accepted Mr. THAYER's amendment as a substitute for the original resolution, modifying it so as to make it a bill, and to make it apply to persons who now held negroes so sold into Slavery. The vote on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 116; nays, 24; so the bill was passed.

It now reads: An act to explain and enforce the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, proposed to the several States for [illegible] the thirteenth amendment to the [illegible] the United States, which has now by the [illegible] of three-fourths of the States of the Union become part of the Constitution, and which by its terms forever prohibits Slavery or involuntary servitude, "except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted;" and

Whereas, In some parts of this Union, it is asserted and maintained, that notwithstanding said amendment, it is lawful to sell or otherwise commit into unofficial subjection to slavery persons who may be convicted of offences against the law, by reason whereof certain inferior tribunals have adjudged free citizens of the United States to be so disposed of as to reëstablish chattel Slavery for life or for years, against the principles of the Christian religion, of civilization, and of the Constitution of the United States, which now recognized no involuntary servitude except to the law and to the officers of its administration; now, therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That any person or persons who shall hereafter sell or offer for sale, or attempt to sell any person or persons whomsoever, within the limits of the United States, or who shall make or issue any order for such sale, or who shall in any way participate in such sale or attempted sale, or who shall hereafter hold in servitude any person so sold, shall be held to be guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a period of time not exceeding two years, or fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court by which such offender shall be tried.

The following named Democrats voted for the bill: Messrs. BERGEN, HUMPHREY, HUNTER, RADFORD, RANDALL (Kentucky,) ROSS, TAYLOR, QUIN and WINFIELD.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. BRANDEGEE, leave of absence was given the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs from Thursday next, in order that they might go to Philadelphia and inquire into the circumstances of the destruction by fire of the *New Ironsides*, at League Island.

LONGEVITY RATIONS.

Mr. ARNELL presented a memorial of Gen. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. MEADE and other officers of the United States Army, respectfully asking that when officers are withdrawn from active service and placed on the retired list, under existing laws, they may be allowed in addition to their pay their service or longevity rations, which is one ration per day for every five years service. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to the widow of the late Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, member of Congress from Brooklyn, the amount of increased compensation provided by law, from the commencement of the present Congress to the date of his death.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows: Report of Mr. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. SKINNER, acting Postmaster-General, who were appointed Commissioners to select a site for a Post-office and the United States Courts in New-York City. They report they have selected a site, being part of the City-hall Park, for which $500,000 is to be paid, and that the facts and considerations submitted in the report are conclusive as to the expediency of purchasing on the terms proposed. The site is selected, and they recommend an additional appropriation of $1,500,000 for the erection of a building. From the Secretary of War, transmitting statements of purchases made by the Ordnance Office during the year 1866. From the same, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer on the subject of surveys of Rock and Illinois Rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a preliminary report on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, by J. ROSS BROWN. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. BROOMALL addressed the House on the subject of reconstruction. In discussing the subject of negro suffrage, he remarked that it was often asked how members of the House would like to have negroes occupying seats as Representatives. But he thought that if they were content to sit here with gamblers and blacklegs, they were precluded from making a complaint on that score. But a negro was now and always had been open to election to Congress. There was nothing to prevent their election if they could find a constituency to elect them. In reply to a question from Mr. MAYNARD, he said that if the loyal men of the South required at the hands of Congress the disfranchisement of every rebel, he for one would sustain that demand.

RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to the widow of the late Hon. HENRY GRIDER, of Kentucky, the amount of compensation due to him at the time of his death, including the additional compensation.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced an act concerning judicial proceedings. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LONGEVITY RATIONS.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a memorial from Major-Gen. HOOKER and other military officers, praying for a continuance of service of longevity rations to officers placed on the retired list in addition to the pay now allowed.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. HOGAN introduced a bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. GARFIELD asked leave to take up the bill for increased compensation to Government clerks. Objection was made and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Assembly Committees—Tariff—The Social Evil—Impeachment Proceedings—United States Senatorship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1867.

This morning, at the opening of the session, the Speaker announced his appointment of Standing Committees, so that the long agony—and to numbers it is nothing less—is over. To say that the Standing Committees give universal satisfaction would be to say what could not have been truthfully said of any similar appointment for years past. There are certain places which are sought with a pertinacity which cannot be explained upon any theory creditable to the reputation of the aspirants, and the number of the disappointed is, as usual, very great, Some of them will undoubtedly be disaffected throughout the session, and will no doubt seize upon every opportunity to embarrass the Speaker by way of retaliation. On a hurried inspection of the lists it would seem that there have been a number of judicious selections and but few serious mistakes. Mr. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN is at the head of the Committee on Canals, a just tribute to his broad and statesmanlike views, thorough devotion to the public interest and great familiarity with the subject. Mr. HISCOCK is chairman of the Judiciary Committee—the best selection which the material at the Speaker's disposal permitted. Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN, of New-York, is most properly placed on this important committee. Mr. OWEN MURPHY, of New-York, is the Democratic member of the Committee on Cities—a position which has been the subject of the fiercest contention. The Democratic delegation, as the incidents of the caucus manifested, was divided into two opposite camps, led respectively by Mr. DEVELIN and Mr. CREAMER. Mr. CREAMER was put forward by his faction for the coveted place in the Committee on Cities, and it is understood that his name was at one time on the list. That it was not retained there may be regarded *pro tanto* as a triumph for DEVELIN and his friends.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. PALMER E. HAVENS introduced in the Assembly some days ago a resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the Tariff Bill which passed the House of Representatives at the last session. The resolution was called up this morning, and after a brief debate was referred to the new Committee on Federal Relations.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Mr. JACOBS' resolution, which passed the Assembly this morning, calling upon the Police Commissioners for their opinion as to the necessity for further legislation upon this delicate subject, is understood to be preliminary to a scheme of legislation based upon the system of registration and inspection which prevails in Paris and other European cities.

THE SENATE.

The Senate did no important business this morning. This afternoon the proceedings for the impeachment of Judge SMITH, of Oneida County, which were initiated last Summer at the special session, will be resumed, and it is understood that no other business will be taken up until that is disposed of.

THE SENATORSHIP.

It is now regarded as pretty certain that the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature will be called together on Thursday evening of this week, and that the struggle for the United States Senatorship will then be decided. The tendency of the canvass is to simplify itself by the withdrawal of the weaker candidates, and it seems probable at this time that there will be but three who will receive any *bona fide* support at the caucus, viz.: Messrs. CONKLING, HARRIS and DAVIS, although complimentary votes may possibly be given at the outset for several others. In this respect it will resemble the much more fiercely contested struggle of 1861, when there were only three candidates in the field, and when, after many ineffectual ballots between the supporters of HORACE GREELEY and those of WM. M. EVARTS, the friends of the latter abandoned their man and went over to the weakest of the three candidates, thus securing the prize for Judge HARRIS.

No conclusions can be drawn from the result in that instance as to the event of the present canvass. Messrs. GREELEY and EVARTS were, in 1861, the representatives of opposing principles which then divided their party, and eventually divided the country into hostile camps, and the contest was prosecuted with the acrimony that always characterizes struggles involving fundamental principles. Thus either faction was but too glad to sacrifice itself to secure the overthrow of the other. Now there is little or nothing to be decided beyond the personal popularity of the candidates. The progress in public sentiment during the last six years is marked by the fact that each of the candidates is urged by his supporters as the most pronounced in his radicalism. The suspicion of conservative tendencies would be fatal to any man's aspirations for advancement in the Republican Party at this day. Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, who has been spoken of as a Senatorial candidate, yesterday gave in his adhesion to Mr. CONKLING. This destroys the solidarity of the Albany local influence in favor of Mr. HARRIS, and tends to weaken his chances to some extent. Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, of St. Lawrence, who has much strength in the republican strongholds of the north, is also out for CONKLING. Where there is such constant shifting and change, all speculation as to the result may seem idle, but it is quite possible that CONKLING will fail to lead his competitors on the first formal ballot, and there seems to be no reason to expect any coalition of the friends of the other candidates which will secure his defeat.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. LA BAU requested that his vote be recorded in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, saying that he made this request (although his district, at the last election, decided against the Amendment by 1,400 majority,) in the name of the noble dead, the living heroes, and the widows and orphans of that district, and also in behalf of the principle-loving minority of the First District.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GIBSON presented four petitions asking for the expulsion of Senator CHARLES G. CORNELL.

Sundry petitions were presented for aid to the Lake Champlain and Midland Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LENT—To incorporate the Samaritan Home for the aged of New-York City.

By Mr. BENNETT—For the enlargement of one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, also to amend the Buffalo Police Act.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To repeal the law exempting members of the National Guard from taxation to the extent of $500.

By Mr. PIERSON—To create in Kings County a Department of Public Charities and Correction, to be modeled after the New-York Department; also to amend the Metropolitan Excise Law by exempting lager-beer from its provisions, and fixing on a later hour than 12 o'clock for closing Saturday night.

By Mr. LA BAU—To incorporate the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company.

By Mr. GIBSON—To enable Lodges of Odd Fellows to hold and convey real and personal estate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LENT—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to brokerage. This bill provides that no person, unless under express contract, shall receive more than $1 per $100 for procuring loans, nor more than 50 cents per $100 for making or renewing, any bond, bill, note or other security given for such loan.

The Senate then adjourned until this afternoon to hear the arguments in the case of Judge SMITH, of Oneida County.

ASSEMBLY.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Speaker announced the following appointments: Postmaster, M. D. Phillips, of Monroe; Assistant Postmaster, Peter J. Hotaling, of Columbia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. W. Bennett, of Albany; Doorkeepers, Wm. McManus of Troy, Wm. H. Ripley of Chenango, James E. Barner of Essex, Samuel M. Stuart of Erie, C. T. Hammond of Montgomery, O. Mosher of Yates, Wm. H. Johnston of Broome, Robt. Snow of Allegany, Geo. S. Joice of Delaware; Keeper of the Assembly Chamber, John C. Paulding, of Westchester; Janitor, Thomas Moore, of Dutchess.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker then announced the following Standing Committees:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. D. P. Wood, Havens, Roberts, H. Smith, Selkreg, Van Valkenburg and Lord.

Commerce and Navigation.—Messrs. Oakey, Meade, Travis, Barker, Maxwell, Wendover and Briggs.

Canals.—Messrs. Littlejohn, A. J. Wood, Barstow, Burrows, Hoffman, Hitchcock and Robertson.

Railroads.—Messrs. Parker, Littlejohn, Buck, Stiles, Younglove, Weed and Williams.

Federal Relations.—Messrs. Bruce, Kimball, Bennett, Covel, Mead, Millspaugh, Deveun, Banks, Stiles, Juliand, Selkreg, Boyd, Berryman, Richmond and Sanford.

Insurance Companies.—Messrs. Younglove, Lefevre, Plumb, Bicknell, Penfield.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Vandenberg, Button, Candee, White, Tarbox, Suffern and Purdy.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. Archer, Ballard, Tarbox, Bigelow, Roberts, Jacobs and Wyeth.

Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Fiske, J. Smith, Hitchcock, Sigerson and Buckley.

Grievances—Messrs. Philips, Harrington, Cribben, Waltman and O. Murphy.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Chamberlain, Hoffman, Hiscox, W. S. Clark and Creamer.

Petitions of Aliens.—Messrs. Wooster, Miner, Becknell, Henson and Russell.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.—Messrs. Juliand, McKenney, Wooster, W. S. Clark, and Wilson.

Claims.—Messrs. Blakeslee, Plumb, Gleason, Torrey, and Starr.

On Public Health and Medical Societies.—Messrs. Crandall, Hoyt, Brush, Rice, Hensdale, Genet, and Welles.

Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Wilber, Reynolds, Hensdale, Gurley, Gridley, Bristol and Owen Murphy.

Affairs of Villages—Messrs. Harrington, Hoppin, Tarbox, Ellis, Potter, Ransom and Gregory.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Lockwood, Fay, Candee, Donohue and Reed.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Barker, Cribben, E. B. Clark, Burns and Skillman.

State Prisons—Messrs. Kimball, Gibbs, Lockwood, Shiland and Keady.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Pool, Halsey, Shaw, Heuson and Russell.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs. Wagstaff, Fiske, Rogers, Schutt, Shaw, L. Buck and M. C. Murphy.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Schutt, Conger, J. Smith, Moody, Gill, Prince and Irving.

Public Lands. Messrs. Lefevre, Minier, Potter, Blair and Dixon.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Gleason, Duntz, Hunt, O'Reilly, and Raber.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Rice, A. J. Wood, Chamberlain, Berryman, Gibbs, Sigerson and Robertson.

Agriculture—Messrs. Fay, Shiland, Moody, M'Kinney and Baker.

Public Printing—Messrs. Bigelow, Phillips, Archer, Pool, Lockwood, Jacobs and L. Buck.

Expenditures of the Executive Department—Messrs. Boyd, Duntz, Berryman, Haynes and Wilson.

Expenditures of the House—Messrs. White, Conger, Ellis, Frear and Cregan.

Judiciary—Messrs. Hiscock, Ballard, Vandenberg, H. Smith, Covel, Halsey and Develin.

Local General Orders—Messrs. Havens, Millspaugh, Richmond, Bruce, Creamer, Lefevre, Blakeslee, Welss and Plumb.

Joint Library—Messrs. Burrows, Bicknell, Wagstaff, Blauvelt and Frear.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Auditor of the Canal Department on the expenditures of the Canals; also a communication from the Canal Board relative to Canal contractors and repair contracts, and also asking the repeal of the law making it requisite for Engineers appointed by the Canal Board to have a certificate from the State Engineer as to their fitness.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH—To provide for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. J. L. PARKER—To increase the salaries of deputies and clerks in the various departments of the State Government.

By Mr. WEED—In relation to moneys deposited with public officers.

By Mr. J. SMITH—To establish a system of Free Schools.

By Mr. OAKEY—To incorporate the Manhattan Warehousing, Loan and Insurance Company; also, to amend the charter of the Guardian Life Insurance Company.

By Mr. KEADY—To incorporate the German Savings Bank in Brooklyn.

By Mr. JACOBS—To incorporate the Metropolitan Medical and Surgical Institute.

By Mr. DEVELIN—To amend the general manufacturing law.

By Mr. RUSSELL—To increase the salaries of the officers, men and bell-ringers of the Metropolitan paid Fire Department.

By Mr. L. BUCK—To authorize the construction of a railroad in Twenty-third-street and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. FREER—To allow the Long Island Railroad Company to increase their capital stock.

By Mr. CREAMER—To construct a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other streets and avenues in New-York; also to construct a railroad in Christopher and other streets and avenues in New-York.

By Mr. SANFORD—To amend the charter of the village of Rome.

By Mr. ROBERTS—To amend the charter of the Rome Hydraulic Company.

By Mr. HALSEY—To improve the Newburgh City Water Works.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To amend the revised statutes relative to the regulations concerning brokers.

By Mr. WELLES—To amend the charters of the villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls.

By Mr. SELKREG—To amend the Game Laws.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to repeal the act prohibiting the issue of free passes on railroads was considered in Committee of the Whole, read a third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RANSOM—To provide for the election of delegates to a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same.

By Mr. GREDLEY—To incorporate the National Dime Savings Institution of New-York City.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the New-York Warehouse Company.

By Mr. FISKE—To allow criminals and persons held to answer for misdemeanor to testify in their own behalf.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—Relative to public education in New-York.

By Mr. GREDLEY—Relative to the public markets in New-York City.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. HAVENS called up the resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the Tariff Bill now before Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations with instructions to report on Wednesday of next week.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered a concurrent resolution, that, whereas, a majority of the people of the State have through the ballot-box declared that the proposed Congressional Constitutional Amendments contain all the essential guarantees necessary for the admission into Congress of loyal representatives from the States lately in rebellion, there ore

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for the admission of loyal Representatives from the States lately in rebellion, when the aforesaid States shall have ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

The resolution was laid over under the rule.

RESTRICTION OF PROSTITUTION.

Mr. JACOBS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners and the Metropolitan Board of Health be requested to communicate to this House at their earliest convenience, their opinion as to the necessity and the probable result of legislation looking to the more thorough restriction of prostitution in the City of New-York.

Which was adopted.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. PARKER offered the following:

Resolved, That all resolutions relating to the General Government be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations without debate.

Which was adopted.

Adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Mr. FREAR introduced a bill to incorporate the "New-York Warehouse Company," naming as corporators J. T. Dykers, P. Echeverria, P. N. Spofford, J. A. Mora, Chas. A. Brownell, Oscar Tibbals, J. N. Motley, Edward Rowe, J. Carothers, G. F. Forrest, D. d'Orguene and others. The capital stock to be $1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $2,000,000, in shares of $1,00 each. The corporation shall have power to purchase, hold, erect and maintain any docks, bulkheads, piers, elevators, &c., &c., in the port of New-York.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

Senator KLINE introduced a bill providing that all parties to a check, draft, bill of exchange or promissory note are and shall be deemed joint debtors, and may be treated as such by the holder of such note; and may be exonerated therefrom under the law for the relief of joint debtors, passed April 18, 1838, but the rights and liabilities of such parties to each other shall not be changed. Any joint debtor who shall pay any debt, or more than his proportion thereof, may enforce payment against the others for their just proportion thereof.

TO AMEND THE REVISED STATUTES.

The bill introduced by Senator KLINE proposes to change Chapter 2, of the Revised Statutes as follows: Whenever complaint is made of any criminal act committed to the complainant, he shall be examined under oath in support of such complaint, and such Magistrate shall possess all the powers of Court of Special Sessions before arrest.

NATIONAL DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. GRIDLEY introduced a bill to incorporate the above institution in the City of New-York, naming as corporators Theron R. Butler, Wright Gillies, Fred. L. Olmstead, Daniel T. Hoag, Sidney C. Guire, A. S. Allison, Cons. Doyle, Wm. H. Raynor, Isaac J. Oliver, Eli H. Reed, Joseph A. Kernon, Jno. S. Sidman and others.

ALLOWING PERSONS UNDER TRIAL TO TESTIFY IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE.

Mr. FISKE introduced a bill providing that any person on trial for any misdemeanor or crime may testify in his own behalf, and in the same manner as any other witness.

FREE PASSES OVER RAILROADS.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill to repeal the law prohibiting the use of free passes over the railroads of this State.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. BERRYMAN introduced a bill providing that the Governor shall nominate, and by the consent of the Senate appoint, seven citizen residents of New-York to be Commissioners of Public Schools for the City of New-York, to hold office as follows: one for two years, two for four years, two for six years and two for eight years. They shall be subject to removal by the Governor. The Board thus created is to have full power in the management of all the public schools of the City.

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. GRIDLEY introduced a bill providing for the appointing of five citizens, to be known as the Board of Commissioners of Public Markets. Said Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

The President of the Board shall receive a salary of $5,000, the Treasurer $3,000, and the remaining Commissioners each $2,500 and the Secretary of the Board $3,500.

A GALA DAY ON THE ICE.

Inaugural Festival on the Lake at Jerome Park—Three Hundred Guests at the Swiss Chalet—Frolic and Fun in Doors and Out—Everybody Pleased with the Prescription—The Dose to be Repeated on Saturday.

Everybody knows how the American Jockey Club catered during the past Summer for the pleasure of the tens of thousands that rolled daily into Jerome Park during the racing time, but everybody does not know that long before that pleasant time had ceased to be the pet topic of the season, even when the profusion of thanks did trip them daily, and their ears burned at the good things said behind their backs, the genial gentlemen of the Club were over head and ears in another conspiracy, which, like the "ruction" in Ireland, was to break out about the 1st of January. The plot was revealed about a fortnight ago, when the announcement was made that a skating festival, to cover all the Winter months with fun, was to be inaugurated at Jerome Park, and to which the members of the American Jockey Club, their families, and many friends were thereupon invited. The day came, but the weather didn't match, so the opening day was postponed, waiting the somewhat fickle courtesy of King Frost. Again the inaugural day was named, and yesterday was set down for the initiation—arrangements having been perfected that if Pleasure were not reachable out of doors she should be courted and won within, in spite of all the vagaries of the weather. As it often happens, when, having been driven to the wall by obstacles in the way to some pet project, we turn against them in despair, and not only surmount them, but find the way even easier than we at first had hoped it to be. So they concluded to begin their sport, weather willing or no, and when yesterday, the appointed day, arrived, everybody concerned therein was delighted beyond measure to find, as they opened their blinds in the morning and looked out, that it was the day of all other days they would have chosen had the programme of the Winter been submitted them to choose from.

Yesterday was, beyond question, take it for all in all, the most enjoyable day vouchsafed us this fickle Winter. Cloudless, with a keen frosty, exhilerating atmosphere, little or no wind stirring, and the sun just warm enough to make out-door sport enjoyable without a cumbersome load of muffling. At 11 o'clock a special train received about three hundred persons, the guests of the Club, at the Harlem Railroad Depot, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The train was accompanied by the Superintendent of the line, Mr. J. C. BUCKHOUT, Mr. C. O. WILSON conductor. As the train left the station, a number of windy conspirators concealed in the smoking carriage, burst out with a perspiring edition of "Hail Columbia," to the intense alarm of several old ladies, male and female, who were waiting at the crossing until the cars would pass, but to the manifest delight of the juveniles who had gathered there, and whose quick ears knew the difference between the explosion of a brass band and the bursting of a boiler.

THE SWISS CHALET.

In half an hour the cars drew up on a siding alongside the southeast entrance to Jerome Park. The company alighted and were received by the members of the club deputed to this pleasing office, and by them escorted to the place of rendezvous. Here a pleasing surprise awaited all, even those who were far enough behind the scenes to hear the prompter, yet not far enough to get a peep at the machinery. It is to be regretted that the time should ever come to us when we grow skeptical as to the wonders of our early reading; but it will come, and one of the conclusions it brings with it is that Aladdin and his lamp were only myths, in which the cunning Arabian shrewdly symbolized "lots of money" and a big-hearted fellow of good taste who spent it like a "brick." For "lots of money" and "bricks" do almost the same things nowadays in the way of building palaces o' nights as Aladdin and his genii, barring their rapid transportation only, which falling off from the Persian practice we rejoice at.

The little valley which, it will be remembered, was a picturesque spot in the Park, and much frequented by sentimental people, has disappeared, or, like the far-famed valley of the Neagh, has hidden its turfy treasures beneath the waters which have flowed in upon it. Where the youngsters gathered blackberries last Fall, and the rather older looked for wild forget-me-nots and love-lies-bleeding in the shade, now spreads out a fair sheet of water, brilliant and firm as burnished steel. At the northern end of the lake stands the prominent feature of the picture and the second surprise—a Swiss cottage; not as you see them in pictures of the Leuterbrunen, with room enough only for two young people and a goat, but a roomy, comfortable cottage, 150 feet long by 50 wide, with 15 or twenty gables, a conical roof, a piazza running round it 15 feet wide, like a huge house umbrella, steps leading up to the piazza all the way round about, funny little windows in the gables, like the peep holes in nunnery walls, and above all, waving welcome to the wanderers below, a plenitude of bunting showing the colors of the club, blue and white, and the ubiquitous Stripes and Stars. Hospitable doors open wide, and you get an inside peep, realizing all the promise of the outer show; a long hall, having at either end a blazing log fire, and each lighting up the way to cozy waiting-rooms adjoining. Off this large hall is another, a narrower one, where it is proposed that good people will sit close together, eat, drink, and be merry. This is all, and enough for the purpose. The large hall to dance in, the waiting-rooms and the refectory, admirably planned, and so suggestive of coming comforts.

THE FESTIVAL.

There was no ceremony of inauguration; nobody ran about with a little mahogany barrow or a silver trowel and made a stupid little speech to begin the fun with; but there was a great deal of hand-shaking and a multitude of twinkling glances flung around promiscuously, and coquettish curl-shaking, and a general dimplification of cheeks, to which the frost, or perhaps the burning logs, had brought the blushes suddenly, and all that sort of thing, to cut it short, which is to be seen when young folk meet each other and are pleased at it. Greetings over, skates broke out in every direction like some terrible epidemic, and in a few minutes the lake was dotted over with a gliding throng. Such ice was indeed well worth waiting for. It was smooth to a fault, as several gyrating gentlemen found to their cost yesterday, who were wont to astonish the natives with their pigeon wings and grapevines on the rougher ice of the Central Park or the private ponds. Nevertheless, falls included, never were 16,000 square yards of ice so prolific of fun before. Chairs on runners were provided for the less lively dames who preferred the milder pleasure the being shoved through the world affords one, and shovers were not missing either as their services were needed. The band before alluded to blew waltzes and mazourkas, to which the skillful ones kept time and the unskillful tried to work through gracefully, but generally to sit down upon the *nearest seat* very early in the figure. A couple of donkeys appeared upon the scene harnessed to a tiny sleigh and driven by Mr. JEROME. These self-same donkeys contributed more to the day's fun than any half-dozen of speech-making donkeys, however eloquent, could have done, for the sleigh was in constant requisition and the animals silent, obedient and untiring.

Early in the afternoon luncheon was served to the party, and the usual compliments passed round, after which the skating, sleighing, falling, and fun in its variety were resumed and kept up till 4 o'clock, when the party returned to the City by special train.

On Saturday next the second festival will take place, for the ball is to be kept rolling. A special train will leave the Twenty-sixth-street station at 11 A. M., and, as yesterday, will return at 4 P. M. Ice or no the festival will go on. If in the meantime, a thaw sets in, dancing will take the place of skating. The members of the Club are invited not only individually, but with their families, young and old, very young vocalists only excepted. As it is but a step or two from the railway carriages to the chalet, neither rainy weather nor a snow-storm need affright the timid.

Homesteads for Soldiers and Sailors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The originator of the late American Union Commission, which, in its first year, contributed $100,000 to Union refugees, has secured the coöperation of gentlemen in this city in organizing a similar commission, to be called the Union Commission, whose first object shall be to provide homesteads for those who have served in our Union army or navy, and their widows and children. Many of these persons are now thrown out of employment, and consequently out of their small apartments, and would be homeless but for public charity. It is proposed to institute first musical festivals, and secondly grand Union fairs and festivals in New-York and Brooklyn, and throughout the country, similar to the great sanitary fairs. There will be no resort to lotteries, in the form of gift enterprises as an incentive, but liberal premiums, as rewards of merit, will be awarded to donors and ticket sellers and holders, graduated by the value of the respective donations and the number of tickets sold or bought by each. This is done in behalf of our poor but worthy veterans and their families, not as charity, but as a patriotic debt.

The public will soon be further notified of the progress of the Commission.

In behalf of the Commission.

L. C. LOCKWOOD,
No. 466 Dean-street, Brooklyn.

WAITERS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual ball of this Association will take place at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4. Tickets are for sale at the principal hotels. The objects of the Association are to relieve the sick and provide funds for the burial of those whose families are in indigent circumstances. During the last three years $6,500 has been expended by the Association.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR is in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; some millers have advanced 25c. per bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $12@$12 25; Red Winter at $13 75@$14; White at $15, and Double Extra at $15 70@$16. RYE FLOUR in better demand and market steady; sales 200 bbls. at $7. WHEAT is firm, but in less demand; sales 250 bushels Canada Spring at $2 60, and 5,000 bushels Western Spring on private terms; Choice White Canada is held at $3. CORN quiet; No. 1 held at $1 12 by car lots. OATS—sales of Western at 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS $18@$21. SHIPSTUFFS $25@$27. MIDDLINGS $33@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and the market steady; sales 560 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, and 60 bbls extra Western at $13@$13 25. WHEAT quiet, and nothing in the way of sales has been reported. There is a good milling demand, and the market is firm but nominal. CORN quiet but firm at $1. OATS nominal at 50c. BALEY quiet at $1 @$1 03. RYE quiet and nominal at $1. PROVISIONS steady; heavy Mess Pork is quoted at $20 50. LARD $13. Cut Meats quiet. Dressed Hogs firm at 7½c.@8c. WHISKY firm at $2 39.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON quiet; sales 2,400 bales. Low Middling, 31½c.@32½c.; Middling, 33½c. Received, 3,979 bales; Cleared, 5,113 bales; Stock, 221,260 bales. SUGAR—demand fair, but prices a shade easier; sales of fair at 10¼c.; prime to choice at 11¼c.@12½c. MOLASSES—demand fair, but at rather easier prices; sales of fair at 65c.; prime to choice, 68c.@70c. Bank Sterling, 145; 60 days, 142¾@143; Gold, 134⅛@134¾. FREIGHTS fair: Cotton, steam to New-York, 1¼c.; sail, 1⅛c.; Cotton, steam to Liverpool, 1½d.; sail, ⅝d.@11-16d.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged, at $9 50@$10 50 for Superfine, and $11@$12 25 for Extra. COTTON active at 33½c. WHISKY firm at $2 26. There is not much improvement in HOGS; $5 76@$6 40 for live, and $7@$7 50 for dressed; receipts for the last 24 hours, 6,690 head. MESS PORK steady at $19 50@$19 75. GREEN MEATS advanced ¼c. LARD unchanged; 11½c. for kettle. BULK MEATS firm; $7 50 @$7 75 for Shoulders; 9½c. for Hams. Gold 134. Money active. Exchange firm; 50 discount.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON—Sales of good Low Middling at 31c. TOBACCO—Sales 60 hhds. at $2 80@$20; Trigg County Leaf $14 50@15. HOGS—Sales at $6 25. MESS PORK—Sales at $20 25. BULK SHOULDERS—Sales at 8c. BACON—Sales of Clear Sides at 14c. SUPERFINE FLOUR—Sales at $9 75. PRIME RED WHEAT—Sales at $2 80. CORN—Sales of shelled in bulk at 70c. and ear at 60c. OATS—Sales at 60c. BALED HAY—Sales at $25. CURED HAMS—Sales at 16c. LARD in tierces at 12c. WHISKY nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR firm and higher; Spring extra, $10 25. WHEAT weak at $2 09; No. 2 at $1 92; No. 3 at $1 69. Rejected CORN dull at 86c. No. 1 OATS quiet at 51c. No. 1 PROVISIONS dull. Clear Pork, 19c.; extra prime, 13c.; dressed Hogs weak at 7c. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 Hogs, 2,700 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR active; sales at $8 50; Double Extra at $9 60, and Triple Extra at $14 75. WHEAT more active; advanced 5c. on all grades. CORN active, with an upward tendency; sales of Yellow at 86c., and White at 88c. OATS closed firm at 70c. RYE—sales at $1 20. COTTON—sales at 30c.@31c. WHISKY—sales at $2 20. MESS PORK—sales at $20. LARD—sales at 13½c. HOGS active at $6 15.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON, 31c.@32½c. for Middling. RESINS dull at yesterday's quotations. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 61c.@62c.; Crude Turpentine, $4 25.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON market dull but firm; Ordinary, 26c.; Good Ordinary, 28c.; Low Middling, 30c.; Middling, 32c.; Strict Middling, 33c.; Good Middling nominal.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON dull; 1c. lower; sales 170 bales; Middling, 32c.; Strict Middling, 33c.; Good Middling, 34c.

GALVESTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales 1,000 bales Low Middling at 23c. specie. Gold dull at 135@136.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON—Receipts from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, 30,733 bales. Stock on hand, 17,151 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON unsettled and declined 2c.; sales 210 bales Middling at 33c.@34c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The most agreeable calls made on New Year's were those at which Kent's East India Coffee was dispensed. Price 25 cents per pound. For sale by all Grocers. Depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 8.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Axeyard, R. L. Reade, L. Scott, F. J. Lawrence, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson and 2 children, J. Marshall, J. Maitland, H. W. Kemp, Mr. Hulburt, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Jones, W. Jullyan, J. B. Bailey, R. G. Scroggs, M. D., Robert Luxton, Capt. Geet, lady, 4 children and nurse, E. Higgins, J. Hugo, Mr. Ryan.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—A. H. Denyse, M. Anschelson, W. J. Boone, Robert Moore, O. J. Smith, D. H. Leavitt, M. H. Leavitt, H. L. Leavitt, Mrs. Bowers.

In steamship James S. Green, from Newbern, N. C.—John Christian, J. Weir, C. Morey, W. Marker, E. C. Morton, E. Windship.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 51 | Moon sets..... 8 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 05 | Gov. Island.10 54 | Hell Gate...12 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Zodiac, Rogers, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Chicago, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Mercedita, Smith, St. John's, P. R., Laguayra, &c., Smith & Dunning; Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Bark M. W. Brett, Thurlow, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Fawn, (Br.,) Williams, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Kenneth, (Br.,) Stanny, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Theresa, (Br.,) Corbut, St. John's N. F.; Albert, (Br.,) Blohm, Rio Grande via Richmond, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners Helen P. Jones, Middletown; O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; W. N. Gesner, Robert, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Daniel Pierson, Pierson, Sombrero Island, J. W. Elwell & Co.; B. N. Smith, Turner, Philadelphia, Lacaway & Plymer; Blue Jacket, (Br.,) Curry, C. B. Swain; Union, Sawyer, Ponce, P. R., T. Trowbridge & Co.; Salina, (Br.,) Hough, Para, [illegible] Amsinck & Co.; Navigator, [illegible] Wenberg; Garibaldi, (Br.,) Sadler, Demarara, Jones & Lough.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Dec. 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 294 passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 27, 9:25 A. M., off Salter's Light-vessel, passed National Co.'s steamship Denmark, hence for Liverpool. 31st, noon, lat. 49 38, lon. 30 43, passed Br. ship Antarctic, do.

Steamship James S. Green, Fairchild, Newbern, N. C., 56 hours, with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Passed on the bar, bound in, schrs. Oregon, J. W. Everson and Jenny Lind. Had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Off Tavern Houses, passed a bark, bound in, showing red signal, with T.

Steamship Gen. Custer, Rector, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. B. Smull.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Trinidad 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Jan. 3, spoke steamship Carroll, from Liverpool for Baltimore, and obtained a supply of provisions, of which we were short, having encountered a succession of heavy W. and N. W. gales during the entire passage.

Bark Mondego, (not Monica, as reported below yesterday,) of London, Rasmussen, St. Paul de Loando, W. C. A., 81 ds. with peanuts, &c., to Dennistoun & Co. Dec. 27, lat. 38, lon. 70, encountered a heavy gale from westward; lost and split sails and stove bulwarks, and Lazarus Benortic, seaman, a native of Austria, was washed overboard and lost.

Brig Logan, Anderson, Boston, with iron.

Schr. Trade Wind, Clark, Beaufort, N. C.

Schr. J. A. Roger, Booth, Indianola, Texas.

SAILED—From Quarantine, ship Royal Family, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Arr. steamers Geo. Appold, McClellan, from Baltimore.

Also arr. steamers Roman, Philadelphia; Nereus, New-York; ship Compta, Calcutta; brig Marshall, (Dutch,) Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8—Arr. steamer Delaware, from New-York. Sld. schr. Nabob, for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Jan. 7—Sld. yesterday for Liverpool, Weser; to-day, bark Randolph, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7—Arr. brig Harriet, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 8—Arr. steamer Pioneer, from Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Silksworth, from Shields, arrived yesterday, is consigned to Boyd & Hincken.

The ship Rangoon, which was anchored yesterday at the S. W. Spit, has since been towed up to the City.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The ship Coringa, from Calcutta for Boston, was seen at anchor off Nauset Light last evening, with rudder broken, and wanting assistance. Had apparently sustained no damage. The steamer George Shattuck, from Provincetown, has gone to her aid. She will be towed to Boston as soon as the weather moderates.

The ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans, passed the Highland Light-house at 2 P. M.

The steamer Franconia, from New-York for Portland.

U. S. Revenue cutter Pawtucket sailed this morning to aid vessels in distress coming on this coast.

Spoken, &c.

Panther—Br. bark, from Mauritius for Boston, Nov. 8, lat. 17 S., lon. [illegible] W.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION

LAST WEEK BUT ONE!

THE DAY FOR

THE FINAL AWARD

THE 21st OF THE PRESENT MONTH!

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF SUBSCRIBERS IN

THE EASTERN STATES.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as delegates to the Distribution of Premiums of the Crosby Art Association, positively to take place on the 21st of January, 1867, and will shortly proceed to Chicago, and act in conjunction with the Committee for the purpose of representing the interests of subscribers in the Eastern States.

R. M. HEDDEN, Late Cashier of the Croton National Bank, New-York.

S. CASTNER, Coal Merchant, Trinity Building, New-York.

R. E. DEMMON, President Howard National Bank, Boston.

DAVID PULSIFER, D. Pulsifer & Payson, Boston.

C. P. STICKNEY, President Massasoit Bank, Fall River.

Col. W. [illegible] MAS, Flour Merchant, Philadelphia.

CALEB H. NEEDLES, Druggist, Philadelphia.

R. SMITH, L. Johnson & Co., Type Founders, Philadelphia.

E. S. ROWSE, Cavender & Rowse, Bankers, St. Louis.

WALTER INGERSOLL, Cashier of the National Insurance Bank, Detroit.

THE ABOVE-NAMED GENTLEMEN will act in conjunction with the CHICAGO COMMITTEE, who recently published the card announcing the FINAL AWARD.

CERTIFICATES - - $5

The remaining Shares can now be had on application to the

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, NO. 625 BROADWAY.
BRANCH AGENCIES,
ART GALLERY, No. 663 Broadway.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.
W. K. O'BRIEN & BRO., No. 77 3d-av.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st.

JANUARY, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS
AND SHAWLS.

DEVLIN & CO.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

IN

FURS, ROBES, &c., &c.

OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF WINTER GOODS MUST BE CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST. GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS, AT

JOHN R. TERRY'S,
NO. 409 BROADWAY.

CURTAINS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Blankets and Flannels below cost of importation.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan 1, 1867, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 111, Jan. 8, 1867.
41, 19, 13, 66, 51, 38, 76, 2, 26, 63, 69, 65, 21, 1.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 112, Jan. 8, 1867.
38, 19, 41, 67, 12, 28, 75, 65, 26, 54, 17, 43, 16.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 35, Jan. 8, 1867.
56, 26, 21, 38, 62, 47, 20, 14, 78, 3, 54, 63, 60, 46.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 36, Jan. 8, 1867.
78, 34, 54, 65, 73, 17, 19, 24, 72, 8, 76, 63, 35.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
AT OATMAN'S SKATING RINK,
Corner 59th-st. and 6th-av.,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1867.
A FULL BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION WITH 200 GAS JETS,
COLORED LIGHTS AND LANTERNS.
This will be without question the grandest carnival ever given on ice.
Mr. Williams, the costumer, will have a full assortment of dresses at the Rink.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents. The Rink will open at [illegible]